

Friday, December 16, 1960
Agrahayana 25, 1882(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLIX, 1960/1882 (*Saka*)

[*December 12 to 23, 1960/Agrahayana 21 to Pausa 2, 1882 (Saka)*]



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 16, 1960/Agrahayana 25, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Fertilizers

- +
- *944. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price policy to be followed for fertilizers during the operation of the Central Fertilizer pool has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that as long as the Central Fertilizer Pool continues, the nitrogenous fertilizers produced in private factories will be purchased at a price which is paid for the similar type of product to similarly situated public sector factories.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What will be the difference between the price at which it will be supplied to the consumers and the price at which it will be supplied to the States?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is determined from time to time by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Broadly speaking, it depends upon the ex-factory price, plus the equated freight, i.e. the pooled freight for all the fertilizers and the crop nutrient in the fertilizer.

Shri Ranga: What do Government propose to do with whatever surplus they find themselves in possession of at the end of the year after having disposed of all the stocks at the pool prices that they have fixed?

Shri Satish Chandra: The demand for fertilizers is much more than the indigenous production plus the quantity of imported fertilizers. So the question of accumulation of stocks does not arise, except when, there may be some temporary bottlenecks due to transport difficulties.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend has not understood me properly; evidently I was wrong in putting the question in the way I put it.

What do Government propose to do with the surplus of income—I do not wish to call it profit—but what do Government propose to do with the surplus income that they will be getting by adopting this pool price and then disposing of the stocks?

Shri Satish Chandra: The adjustments are made from time to time. This Ministry is concerned only with the production of fertilizers. We sell the fertilizer to the pool at a fixed ex-factory price, and then the fertilizer pool makes all the calculations. For detailed answers on this, a separate question may be put to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that they sell the fertilizer at the ex-factory price. May I know the cost of production per ton of fertilizer at Sindri, and at what

1628 (Ai) LSD—1.

price it is made available to the agriculturists?

Shri Satish Chandra: Fertilizer from Sindri was being sold at Rs. 290 per ton ex-factory from Sindri. The price, as I said, for distribution to the cultivators....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to know the cost of production of fertilizers per ton at Sindri. It is sold at Rs. 290 per ton, that I know.

Shri Satish Chandra: As regards the cost of production the total production in a year, the balance sheet and profit and loss account are placed on the table of the House from time to time as soon as the accounts are ready. I will draw the hon. Member's attention to the last report of Sindri Fertilizers Ltd.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have never seen anything like this in any report of Sindri Fertilizer Limited. If he knows he may disclose it.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to give it now?

Shri Satish Chandra: I cannot give it now, nor do I think it would be possible to give the exact cost of production.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Then why does he say it is in the report?

Shri Satish Chandra: Whatever information is available is given in the report.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this. It is a public concern owned by Government, and this House is the proprietor. For whose benefit is it, who is his proprietor, and who is the master to whom he is responsible? There cannot be a secret in this so far as this House is concerned. There cannot be a secret kept out of this House except in public interest where if the matter is disclosed there will be danger to the whole nation, to the community as a whole.

Shri A. M. Tariq: They must remove the iron curtain.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister can be trusted, the House must be much more trusted. Hon. Members want, particularly so far as agriculture is concerned, why there should be any profit in this matter.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am sorry I have not been properly understood. What I said was that the profit and loss accounts and the balance sheets are placed on the table of the House. I cannot give the cost of production of today, because the cost of production will be calculated only at the end of the year. It is not an engineering product where the cost of production can be calculated for every item each month or each week. I can assure you that Sindri is not making a profit, at the present moment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order. I will myself dispose of this. The point is, when foreign fertilizer is imported—is it imported or not?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: We know the price, the price at which they sell—the cost of shipping, the customs charges, the landing cost and so on; and ultimately any merchant knows, at what price he purchases, and he adds his own quota of profit. Likewise the pool must necessarily know the price of the article that is produced. Here the article is produced. Does the hon. Minister say that details about the price per ton, etc. are given in the report?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: In the report itself?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, the hon. Minister is not in a position now to give it and he asks the House to refer to the report, that is all.

Shri Satish Chandra: For the previous year. For the current year I cannot give it just now.

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking for the current year but for the previous year.

If some Parliamentary Secretary were answering I cannot expect him to have all the details. But there are four Ministers in the Commerce Ministry, and one Minister is in charge of it, he is managing the concern. Politics are receding into the background and we are becoming a commercial State because we have taken to the socialist pattern of society. Therefore, if from A to Z the hon. Minister is not in a position to say what is the price, what is the price at which it is sold, etc., it is rather surprising.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have given it, Rs. 290 per ton.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the young Minister is becoming prematurely old!

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I may explain that what my hon. colleague meant was that the cost of production always varies from time to time, and it is quite natural that the House would be very anxious . . .

Mr. Speaker: Does it vary every day? It cannot vary every day.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. If you will kindly allow me, the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has been making a profit. The costs are being worked out, and if the hon. Members are interested, for any period of time we are prepared to give the cost to them. Usually in a commercial undertaking the cost of production is not given out, in public interest. But it is quite true, Sir, as you said, that the entire project belongs to the nation and the hon. Members have a right to know the cost of production. We are prepared to lay it before them whenever they need the cost of production of this particular thing.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry

said that Sindri Fertilizer is a losing concern; and here is the hon. Minister of Industry who says that Sindri Fertilizer is making profits. Which statement should we take?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, the whole confusion is arising out of the previous year's and the current year's accounts. We have full information about the previous year and the report has been laid on the table of the House, giving the profit and loss account and the price at which the fertilizer is sold to the pool and all that. As far as the current year is concerned, there are difficulties. Sindri is not making the profit that it used to make, and the position is different. The accounts will come in due course before the House.

Shri Tyagi: Just now the hon. Minister said that Sindri had made some profits, and the other Minister said that it had not been making any profit. That is another matter. I want to know if the Government have laid down any ceiling over the profits or the percentage of profit that is permitted to the Sindri factory in selling their commodity. I can understand their varying it, but what is the ceiling sanctioned by the Government to the factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: No ceiling is fixed, but the profit that has been charged by Sindri is very reasonable compared to any industrial concern, and all these details, as I said, are contained in the report of the Sindri Fertilisers which is available in the Parliament Library.

Shri Tyagi: Is it left to the managers of the factory to sell it at any price, or does Government fix the sale price?

Shri Satish Chandra: Government fixes the price in consultation with the fertiliser pool operated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the problem of chemical fertilisers is one of serious shortage with the inevitable consequences of a flourishing black market and inter-State and

inter-district smuggling and adulteration, may I know what steps Government have taken to see that the prices that they themselves have fixed are enforced without any damage to the quality of the fertilisers?

Shri Satish Chandra: I think all these questions should be addressed to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who operate the pool. We are concerned with the production of fertilisers and selling them at the ex-factory price to the fertiliser pool. Questions relating to price enforcement have to be addressed to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All these reports are laid on the Table of the House. I said, and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also agreed, that every week we shall have two reports discussed. We are doing so. Not one hon. Member has given notice that the report of Sindri Fertilisers be taken into consideration. On the other hand, when a question comes in, hon. Members catch hold of the question. I have allowed sufficient number of questions.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: This question is in my name also.

प्रसारित किये जाने वाले लेखों के लेखक

*६४५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि आकाशवाणी के लिये अंग्रेजी के लेखकों को जो पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है उससे कहीं कम पारिश्रमिक हिन्दी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखकों को दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आकाशवाणी की विभिन्न यूनिटों के लिये विभिन्न भाषाओं में लिखने के लिये निर्धारित पारिश्रमिक की दरों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि कोई अन्तर हो, तो उसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री आ० चं० जोशी) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। अंग्रेजी अथवा भारतीय भाषाओं की रचनाओं के प्रसारण के लिये उनके लेखकों को दी जाने वाली फीस में कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता; न इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें ही मिली हैं। सभा की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण में लेखकों को दी जाने वाली फीस की जो सीमाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं, वे दिना भाषा के भेदभाव के सभी लेखकों को लागू हैं। [लेखित परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६] हर लेखक के लिये फीस गुणाधार पर तै की जाती है।

Some Hon. Members: In English.

Shri A. C. Joshi: (a) to (c). No Sir. No discrimination is made in the fees paid to writers in English and Indian languages for broadcast of their works, nor has there been any specific complaints in this respect. The range of fees as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha applies to all writers, irrespective of the language used. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 56) The fee for each writer is decided on merit.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, शासन की ओर से जो स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है उसके बावजूद भी क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अधिकांश मामलों में जो हिन्दी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखक हैं, व्यवहार में यह देखा गया है कि उन को कम पारिश्रमिक दिया जा रहा है और क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश की जायेगी ?

श्री आ० चं० जोशी : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि इस सम्बन्ध में काफी भ्रम फैला हुआ है तो क्या माननीय मन्त्री इस बारे में कोई नया आदेश प्रसारित करने की कृपा करेंगे ताकि जो भी भ्रम इस

ठरीके का हो, वह दूर हो जाय और जहां कहीं भी इस तरह की गलतफहमी हो वह दूर हो जाये ?

डा० केसकर : अगर कुछ लोग भ्रम फैलाते हैं तो उसके लिये हर बार इसका निराकरण करना बड़ा मुश्किल है लेकिन जो अभी जवाब दिया गया उस में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि फीस लेखक की विद्वता और उसकी योग्यता पर निर्धारित की जाती है उसकी भाषा पर निर्धारित नहीं की जाती है ।

Shri Supakar: The scale of fees ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75. When was this fixed? After it was revised on the last occasion, was there any complaint about the inadequacy of the scale?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): There used to be a complaint about inadequacy. I cannot give the exact date when this was revised. Originally, the range was Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. This has been raised to Rs. 75. There is also a convention that for national programme broadcasts, a special fee of round about Rs. 100 is paid, that also irrespective of the language of the broadcast.

Shri Heda: So far as the maxima of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 are concerned, to how many writers in English was this paid in the last year and how many in the regional languages?

Mr. Speaker: How can he have the figures?

Dr. Keskar: There are hundreds of people who broadcast, and it is not possible to give. Neither do I think would it be advisable to discuss the merits of particular writers and individuals here.

डा० गोविन्द दास : श्री मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा कि यह पुरस्कार लेखक की योग्यता के अनुसार दिया जाता है तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि एक विशिष्ट विषय के ऊपर अंग्रेजी

में और उसी विषय के ऊपर हिन्दी या दूसरी जो भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, उनमें आपस में अन्तर पड़ता है और अंग्रेजी वाले को अधिक मिलता है, वह अधिक योग्य माना जाता है और उसी विषय पर दूसरी भाषा में लिखने वाला व्यक्ति कम योग्य माना जाता है ?

डा० केसकर : मैंने पहले भी कहा कि विषय की योग्यता पर फीस नहीं दी जाती है, लेखक की योग्यता पर फीस दी जाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यही सिद्धान्त ठीक है क्योंकि भाषा के ऊपर या विषय के ऊपर फीस को निर्धारित करना ठीक नहीं है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि उसी विषय पर एक अंग्रेजी वाले से लिखवाया जाता है और उसी विषय पर और दूसरी भाषाओं वालों से लिखवाया जाता है तो उन में से कौन अधिक योग्य है इसके निणय करने का कौन सा मापदण्ड है ?

डा० केसकर : आल इंडिया रेडियो तय करेगा कि उनमें से कौन अधिक योग्य है ?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि सिर्फ लेखकों को ही नहीं बल्कि आल इंडिया रेडियो में जो हिन्दुस्तानी जवानों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट है उनकी तनखाहें और उनकी फीस उन लोगों के मुकाबले में कम है जो कि गैर मुल्की जवानों में काम करते हैं ?

(کہا میں جان سکتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ صرف لیکھکوں کو ہی نہیں بلکہ آل انڈیا ریڈیو میں جو ہندوستانی زبانوں کے اسٹاف آرٹسٹ ہیں ان کی فیس ان لوگوں کے مقابلے میں کم ہے جو کہ غیر ملکی زبانوں میں لکھتے ہیں -)

Mr. Speaker: To writers or to broadcasts?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Both, and even staff artists in the All-India Radio.

Dr. Keskar: This question is entirely different. If the hon. Member tables a question, I am prepared to answer.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about the artists that are employed.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Even people who take part in literary discussions.

Mr. Speaker: That is a larger issue which cannot be disposed of on this question.

Shri Achar: The statement says that the actual fee paid varies within the range depending on the quality of the script. May I know what machinery there is for judging its quality? Are there judges in different languages?

Dr. Keskar: There are advisers and experts who scrutinise the script, and in consultation with the author the script is revised also quite often.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी से जो लेख प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उनमें आकाशवाणी के केंद्रों पर कार्य करने वाले वैतनिक कार्यकर्ताओं के लेख भी प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन को कुछ अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक भी दिया जाता है और उसका प्रतिशत क्या कुछ निर्धारित किया गया है ?

डा० केसकर : आकाशवाणी में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं वे यदि कुछ लेख प्रसारित करेंगे तो उसके लिये उन्हें कुछ नहीं दिया जा सकता । जो सरकारी कर्मचारी आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारी न हों, यदि वे प्रसारित करते हैं, तो उनको फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री के एक रेयुलेशन के मुताबिक अधिक से अधिक रकम दी जा सकती है । वह बहुत कम होती है और यह नियम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू है ।

Shri A. M. Tariq: If the hon. Minister has been able to reply to this question, what was the difficulty in replying to my question? It was the same question which the hon. Member has now put with a little difference.

Mr. Speaker: That is all the difference.

Shri Tangamani: The statement refers only to plays and scripts. I would like to know whether there is any distinction in the case of those who make broadcasts on a special subject, in regard to the payment, depending upon whether the broadcast is made in English or in the regional languages, and if there is any, I would like to know the maximum that is being paid in this case. We have been told that the amount varies from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 in the case of plays and features.

Dr. Keskar: I made it quite clear that it depends on the eminence of the person and his qualifications and not so much on the language. For example, if an eminent person who has a standing in public life, like Shri Rejagopalachari delivers the speech, he will be paid the same amount irrespective of whether he speaks in Tamil or in English; and that applies to all persons.

Institute of Industrial Design

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*947. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 27 on the 1st August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision on the proposals submitted through the Ford Foundation regarding the establishment of an Institute of Industrial Design; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The proposals submitted by the foreign consultants regarding the establishment of an Institute of Industrial Design are still under examination.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the foreign experts whose services have been secured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They were Mr. and Mrs. Eames.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any request from the Punjab Government to set up this institute in Punjab?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, that was not so. Actually speaking, the consultants went round, and they had to see where the industrial designs and the right type of management would be available. Their recommendation is to establish it at Ahmedabad.

Village Industries Museum in Delhi

*948. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a village industries museum is going to be established in Delhi;

(b) if so, the cost involved in its construction; and

(c) what items will be exhibited in this museum?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Commission has already organised a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on the ground floor of Gandhi National Memorial Building at Rajghat. An *ad hoc* expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for this purpose, but audited accounts of the actual expenditure incurred are not yet ready. The exhibition is intended

to present the socio-economic background of Khadi and Village Industries and their potential with regard to employment and wages. The exhibition was opened on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti, 1960.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether similar museums are going to be established in different parts of this country and also in the foreign countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At present, of course, this is only confined to important places in India, but the Khadi Commission does have in mind export promotion of Khadi, particularly printed and coloured, and to that extent, wherever we have emporia and shops in foreign countries, we shall try to exhibit these goods.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know whether there is a proposal to make permanent arrangements at New Delhi to exhibit village industry products?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member is aware, there is already one in New Delhi.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: A museum is different from an emporium.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member knows that in Connaught Circus, we have got big emporia where all the exhibits are being shown. There is no intention to establish a new museum. There is also a Handicrafts Emporium near about Connaught Place; all these goods are being exhibited there.

Fish Oil

*949. **Shri Kodiyani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units engaged in the extraction of fish oil at present;

(b) the total quantity of fish oil produced by these units;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to establish some more units

for producing fish oil during the Third Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the number of units to be established; and

(e) the estimated cost of the new units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Three factories run by State Governments are producing Shark Liver Oil of Pharmaceutical Grade.

(b) Total production in 1958 was 90,541 litres (19,899 gallons) while in 1959 it was 93,431 Litres (20,534 gallons) (in terms of 6000 I.U. of Vitamin 'A' activity per gram of oil).

(c) to (e). The following schemes are proposed to be taken up by the States mentioned below for improvement of Shark Liver Oil industry in the Third Plan.

1. Kerala

Rs.
(Lakhs)

Expansion and modernisation of Government Oil factory at Calicut 4

Hydrogenation of fish oil at Government Oil factory at Calicut. 15

2. Gujarat

Shark Liver Oil unit and Refining plant. 2.16

3. Maharashtra

Establishment of Shark Liver Oil extraction and fish meal plant. 1.01

4. West Bengal

Increasing the present rate of production of Shark Liver Oil and fish meal in West Bengal. 2.67

5. Andamans

Shark Liver Oil and fish meal production. 2.00

These schemes have been tentatively approved for inclusion in the State Third Plans.

Shri Kadiyan: From the statement I find that this particular industry which has vast scope for development has been left entirely to the State Governments. May I know what role the Central Government have in this particular industry, and what assistance is being given by them to the State Governments for developing this industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has already been mentioned in the statement. These are all medium type enterprises based on fisheries and shark liver oil. They are all run by the State Governments, and in some cases by private industry. We do give from the Centre loan assistance and other types of training facilities for developing these oil-based industries.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have Government observed that the Maharashtra Government produces very efficacious, cheap and effective shark liver oil, and it is only of the high grade, and if so, may know whether Government have prohibited the import of shark liver oil in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically, the entire shark liver oil imports are prohibited except a very small quantity of proprietary products. The hon. Member may be glad to see from the statement itself the progress made by Maharashtra in this direction.

Shri Kadiyan: Apart from producing shark liver oil, may I know whether Government have explored the possibility of using fish oil for industrial purposes such as in manufacture of soaps, vanaspati etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards vanaspati, of course, as the House is already aware, there is a strong bias in favour of vegetable oils and edible oils; the same is true of soap manufacture also, but, for other industrial purposes, all fish oils are being used.

Shri Warrior: May I know the demand for these oils in India now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such assessment has been made. We have said that the total production in 1959 was 93,341 litres, and there is scope for still further production.

Shri Nanjappa: Is it a fact that one more plant is to be located in Andhra Pradesh, during the Third Five Year Plan and if so, may I know the details thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no proposal from Andhra Pradesh, but if one comes, we shall certainly welcome it.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement, I find that Rs. 19 lakhs are going to be given to the State Government of Kerala. May I know whether the entire amount is going to be given by the Centre, or whether the State Government would bear it? May I also know whether the other States who have got proposals are shut out from this, because I find that only five States have been mentioned in the statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are two different parts. As far as the factory is concerned, we only give loans and no grant assistance. But, for training and other pilot projects, we give grants also.

Export Trade

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*950. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Export Promotion have framed an Export Plan in regard to major items of our export trade; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). An advance estimate of possible exports during 1960-61 for

165 commodities which cover about 90 per cent. of India's exports has been made in consultation with the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards etc. This exercise has been made after taking into consideration the estimates of production, possible consumption within the country and the likely demand in the foreign countries.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether tea is one of the items listed by the Directorate, and if so, the target for tea and the country to which it will be exported?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, these estimates were made in the beginning of the year. We had put 480 million lbs. as our estimate for exports this year, on the advice of the Tea Board and others. But, now, we find that this is not likely to be achieved due to drought conditions in the early part of the year.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do Government propose to give some more fertilisers to the tea industry, so that they can enhance their production to make up the deficiency in regard to export?

Shri Satish Chandra: It has been recently decided to allot an additional quantity of 15,000 tons of fertilisers to the north-eastern region.

Shri Damani: The hon. Minister has stated that export promotion in respect of 165 items is being arranged. As regards the export of these 165 items, may I know the total target of export?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is about Rs. 600 crores.

Shri Damani: Out of these Rs. 600 crores, how far have we been able to export up till now?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exports so far have been better than last year, but due to drought conditions, the exports of tea, jute goods and textiles (due to shortfall in new jute and cotton crops) and oil-seeds have been affected. But the year is likely to close with a higher total than last year.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether in respect of jute goods, which are the biggest single earner of foreign exchange, there is any plan for developing the new markets in addition to the old traditional markets?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is our constant effort to find out new markets for jute goods. The limiting factor is not the markets but the of raw jute within the country. Recently, we have been able to sell jute goods against rupee payment arrangements to various countries; new markets in Africa have also been found out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since tea is our highest foreign exchange earner, what is the estimated value of tea exports from the country?

Shri Satish Chandra: The value of exports this year will be less than that of last year on account of lesser exports. The production in North India has dropped by about 45 million lbs. as compared to last year. But still the fall in value will not be to the same extent because the prices that are being fetched this year are better than last year.

Shri Morarka: Ever since the establishment of this new Directorate of Export Promotion, how far have our exports increased and to which countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is aware that exports during last year were better by about Rs. 65 crores than those of the previous year. In spite of all the difficulties in the case of our major items, the exports during the current year are not likely to be less than last year.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Last year the exports were of the order of Rs. 622 crores. This year I understand the value of exports is Rs. 607 crores. Then how is it that the hon. Minister says that exports have shown an increase?

Shri Satish Chandra: This year is not yet complete.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I am referring to the previous accounting year.

Mr. Speaker: This year will end in March.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I mean the last closing year.

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know how the hon. Member has calculated.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: 1959-60.

Shri Satish Chandra: The fact is that last year was much better than the year before last. The current year is as good as last year.

Raja of Bhajang

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*951. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Omjung, a son of local Raja of Bhajang in Nepal who revolted against Nepal has taken refuge in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Omjung is reported to have arrived at Lucknow in October, 1960 and he subsequently left for Bangalore. There are no restrictions on the movements of Nepalese from Nepal into India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this Prince has come over to this country due to the pocket revolt in the state of Bhajang? Is he at liberty to**

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the meaning of using such expressions? Simply because we have got the privilege of talking anything here, this kind of language ought not to be used. He is a Prince of Nepal. Let us show respect and get respect. No hon. Member should feel that he has the privilege to use such expressions. I am not going to allow it. I want to see that this House gets as much

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

respect outside as possible. That is not a proper expression at all. I would urge upon the hon. Member to withdraw it himself. Otherwise, I will expunge it.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very sorry.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is not a Prince of Nepal. That must be remembered.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever he may be. He is as much a citizen of India as any other; if he is not a citizen of India but is a foreigner, he is entitled to greater respect. We can quarrel amongst ourselves, not about another.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry I used this word. As I said on a previous occasion, English is not one of my strong points.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to speak in Assamese hereafter.

Shri Hem Barua: Shall I ask the question in Assamese?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him go on.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this pocket revolt in the state of Bhajang in Western Nepal is part of the present coup d'état through which the Kingship is trying to rehabilitate itself? If so, by allowing this Prince to be here, are we not simply supporting the reactionary forces in a neighbouring State?

Mr. Speaker: The words in question will be expunged.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member has in the course of two or three sentences or in one long sentence made a number of insinuations against our Government and possibly some others in Nepal. I do not quite know what relevance all this has. We have nothing to do with these matters, except that a person came to India. He does not require any special passport to come to India. He came. We did not issue orders to stop him. He

is here. He has gone to Bangalore. That is all. We do not know who sent him here, how he came and for what purpose.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not make any insinuations. I just wanted to be enlightened on the fact whether there is any connection between the present situation in Nepal and the escape of this Prince to our country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I know? I do not know. He came sometime ago. This situation has arisen yesterday there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Since something very extraordinary has happened yesterday in Nepal and in view of this happening, will the Government of India now inquire whether this Prince of Bhajang had any connection with those happenings?

Mr. Speaker: How is it in our province? It is a suggestion for action.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Now that the situation in Nepal has entirely changed, will it not be advisable for our Government to ask the Prince to go to Nepal and place himself at the disposal of His Majesty?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that the father of this Prince or young man, whatever we may call him, has been working as a trader here in the Hazaribagh District in mica?

Mr. Speaker: For a long time? Hon. Members are giving information to the Government and to the House. Next question.

Natural Rubber

*952. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of natural rubber has been on the increase or decrease this year;

(b) if so, the quantity of increase or decrease; and

(c) the action taken by Government to encourage more extensive cultivation and increase in overall production of natural rubber?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The production of natural rubber during the first nine months of the current years shows an increase of 1153 metric tons over the corresponding period of 1959.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

For increasing the production of rubber in the country, the following steps have been taken:

(i) A scheme for replanting 70,000 acres of low-yielding land with high-yielding strains in 10 years is being implemented by the Rubber Board since 1957. The scheme provided for the payment of a subsidy to the growers ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per acre. An area of 10,645 acres has already been replanted and a subsidy of Rs. 20,21,781 has been paid to the growers by the Rubber Board under this scheme. To make the scheme more attractive the rate of subsidy has been increased to Rs. 1,000 per acre, with effect from the plantations undertaken during the current year.

(ii) High-yielding rubber seeds at subsidised rates are also being supplied to rubber growers by the Rubber Board every year.

(iii) A scheme for the grant of an interests free loan of Rs. 750 per acre to the existing small growers for extension of their area to economic levels i.e. 5 to 15 acres, has been sanctioned. The amount will be recovered from them in convenient instalments after the trees have begun to yield.

(iv) The possibilities of developing rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being explored.

(v) The Kerala Government's scheme for extension of rubber plantations in the State is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Shri Warior: From the statement, I find that the scheme provides for the payment of a subsidy. Will it be given to the European planters also or only to the Indian planters?

Shri Kanungo: The subsidy is for replantation and that is available at the discretion and judgment of the Rubber Board.

Shri Warior: May I know whether actually any subsidy has been paid already to the European planters?

Shri Kanungo: I could not tell him because we do not make any distinction between one plantation and another. If the hon. Member tables a separate question about it, I will make enquiries and let him know.

Shri Warior: From the last paragraph of the statement, it seems that the Kerala Government has submitted a scheme for the extension of rubber plantations. May I know whether they have implemented any part of that scheme or the scheme is still in the consideration stage? Also, what are the main features of that scheme?

Shri Kanungo: The question is about replantation. But the scheme of the Kerala Government is for new plantation, and that is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Shri Tangamani: As regards the 10,645 acres which have been replanted, have the Government got the break-up, particularly with respect to the replanted area in Kerala and Tamil Nad?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got it here. But it can be obtained from the Rubber Board because that Board administers this scheme.

Shri Jinachandran: As we are exporting Rs. 10 crores worth of rubber, may I know what encouragement is

given to new plantations by way of loans etc. to large growers?

Shri Kanungo: No. We have only a scheme in operation for new plantations for small growers—of 5 acres to 15 acres—for increasing their production, not for large plantations.

Shri Warior: I understand that the Kerala Government has already started implementing a scheme for new plantation and forest clearance is taking place there. May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of it. The Government of India is operating a scheme for new plantations confined to small planters. For large-scale plantation, the Government of India have no scheme of subsidy or loan. The Kerala Government have an ambitious scheme for new plantations. They might be doing it from their own resources. I have no information at the moment.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that Government have agreed to pay about Rs. 750 per acre, up to 2,000 acres in the Andamans for new plantations?

Shri Kanungo: No. The Andamans scheme is still under consideration. There has been no response yet from the planters.

साड़ियों का निर्यात

*६५३. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंग्लैण्ड में भारतीय साड़ी लोकप्रिय हो रही है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष भारत से इंग्लैण्ड को कितनी साड़ियों का निर्यात हुआ और उनका मूल्य क्या था ;

(ग) क्या इंग्लैण्ड में साड़ियों की लोकप्रियता को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकारी स्तर पर भी कुछ प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) इंग्लैण्ड के अतिरिक्त और किन-किन देशों में भारतीय साड़ी लोकप्रिय हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (घ). मांगी गयी जानकारी वाला एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ । भारत से इंग्लैण्ड को सूती साड़ियों के निर्यात में, १९६० के पहले नौ महीनों में १९५९ की इसी अवधि की तुलना में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) १९५९ में इंग्लैण्ड को १० हजार गज का निर्यात किया गया जिनका मूल्य १० हजार रु० था ।

(ग) कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) भारतीय साड़ियों की मांग इंग्लैण्ड के अलावा लंका, बर्मा, अफगानिस्तान, थाई-लैण्ड, सऊदी अरब, पूर्वी अफ्रीका, सिंगापुर, सूडान तथा अमरीका में भी होने लगी है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : उद्योग मन्त्री जी के इस वक्तव्य से प्रतीत होता है कि इंग्लैण्ड के अतिरिक्त नौ देश ऐसे हैं जहाँ भारतीय साड़ी पर्याप्त लोकप्रिय हो रही है । हमारे जो उद्योग प्रतिनिधि दूसरे देशों में रहते हैं क्या उनका इस प्रकार के निर्देश दिये गये हैं उन कठिनाइयों के बारे में जो व्यापारी अनुभव करते हैं कि यद्यपि साड़ी लोकप्रिय हो रही है लेकिन वहाँ की देवियां उनको पहनने की कला से परिचित नहीं हैं ।

श्री कानूनगो : ये आंकड़े जो दिये गये हैं वे व्यापार के सिलसिले में दिये गये हैं । हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि यू० के० को जो साड़ियां जाती हैं वह रि-एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं या नहीं और यू० के० में कितनी साड़ियां पहनी जाती हैं ।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether the saris that we exported to U.K. were of the super-fine quality and what was the foreign exchange earned thereby?

Shri Kanungo: I have given the yardage and I do not have the break-up of the counts and all that. It must be remembered that the U.K. is a re-exporting market for various textile goods. I am not sure whether these materials are being used internally or are being re-exported.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि साड़ी का व्यापार पर्याप्त उन्नति पर है जैसा कि उनके विवरण से प्रतीत होता है, परन्तु उसमें एक बहुत बड़ी बाधा यह है कि विदेशों की देवियां जो साड़ी पहनना चाहती हैं, जिससे इस व्यापार की और उन्नति होगी, वह उस कला से अपरिचित हैं। तो क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाएगी कि जिससे यह प्रशिक्षण भी उन्हें दिया जा सके और इस व्यापार की और उन्नति हो सके ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : साड़ी पहनने की कला सीखने का जहां तक सवाल है इसमें तो प्रचिक कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर उन देशों की देवियां चाहें तो यह कला उन भारतीय देवियों से सीख सकती हैं जो वहां रहती हैं। वे उनसे आसानी से सीख सकती हैं। गर थोड़ा सा कष्ट करें।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकारी स्तर पर सिखाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सकता है ?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that in the United States also there is a great demand for the saris but our manufacturers put very extravagant and fantastic prices and do not maintain the quality? Has Government any means of controlling this and maintaining the quality?

Shri Kanungo: I would say that the information of the hon. Member is not wholly correct because the saris manufactured in India are of various qualities and the best of them are really high-priced products because the art going into them is superb. There is no complaint about the prices

as such. The saris which are generally demanded in the USA are for dress pieces and not for use as saris.

Shri Morarka: From the statement, part (b) it appears that we exported 0.01 million yards worth 0.01 million rupees. It means that we are exporting saris worth Rs. 5 each. May I know what types of cheap saris we are exporting to the U.K. and why we are not concentrating on export of high-grade Banarsi saris and things like that?

Shri Kanungo: The figures given here are both for handloom and mill saris. As I have said earlier, it is quite possible that they are being re-exported from the United Kingdom. (Interruptions).

Shri Jaipal Singh: It has been reported in the Press that an embroidered Banaras sari has been exported from India and imported into London in connection with Her Majesty's coming visit. May I know whether all the three Ministers had any say or choice in the selection?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away to another matter.

Shri Kanungo: Obviously not.

Building Advances to Central Government Employees

*957. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission have recommended a minimum advance of Rs. 4,800 to any Central Government employee for constructing a house;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the present loan of 24 times basic pay does not help the majority of employees; and

(c) if so, what other arrangements are being made to benefit the Central Government employees, particularly in the low income group?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) With a view to helping the Central Government employees, particularly in the low income group, the Government of India have accepted the recommendation of Second Pay Commission to the extent, that in cases where the amount of the house-building advance calculated on the basis of 24 months' pay (including dearness pay) is less than Rs. 4,800, an advance may be granted upto Rs. 4,800, provided the entire amount of advance plus interest thereon can be recovered partly by convenient monthly instalments from the salary of a Central Government servant and partly from any gratuity/death-cum-retirement gratuity that may be admissible to him.

Shri Tangamani: May I know from what date this new decision of Government has come into force?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not quite sure of the date. I think it would be three or four months back.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that in the Building Cooperative Societies the Central Government employees are not given the same amount on the basis of capital as the State Government employees? Will Government ask the State governments not to make this discrimination?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no question of discrimination so far as the Central Government employees are concerned. This scheme for the Central Government employees has got very clear rules. 24 months' salary can be given; but, now, the minimum will be Rs. 4,800 irrespective of the salary of the officer.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether there has been any special allocation made for the various industries in this respect?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. Each officer's application is decided on its own merits. It has got to be recommended by the Ministry concerned.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that where the Central Government employees have formed Building Cooperative Societies along with State Government employees, the maximum that is paid to them on the basis of capital is only 5 times and not 10 times as in the case of the State Government employees because of the recovery guarantee not being given by the Central Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: If the recovery guarantee is not there we have to be careful about the loan. I do not know the details of the case the hon. Member refers to. If he writes to me, certainly, I will enquire.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether any types of designs of the houses also have to be given before getting the advance?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. It is for the officer concerned. But the design has got to be approved by Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Do employees of Central Government State undertakings also enjoy the facility?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This is meant for Central Government employees as the money is from the Central Government.

Tenements for Dock Workers

*958. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many tenements have been constructed by the Dock Labour Boards;

(b) how many more will be constructed under sanctioned schemes; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to give assistance to construct more tenements?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 571—All by the Bombay Dock Labour Board.

(b) Does not arise as there is no sanctioned scheme at present.

(c) Proposals for providing loans to Dock Labour Boards during the III Plan period are under consideration.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Is it not a fact that the Labour Ministry advised the Bombay Dock Labour Board to go ahead with the housing scheme on the understanding and promise that they would be given subsidy or loan under the Industrial Housing scheme and subsequently went back on that promise?

Shri Abid Ali: The Bombay dock labour board has proposed the construction during the Second Plan period of 3500 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 197 lakhs. The Centre was asked to contribute Rs. 5 lakhs. This matter is still under their consideration.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The question is this. The number of houses that have been built are inadequate and the rent charged is Rs. 40 per tenement. In view of this, has not the dock labour board made a representation to the Government of India that unless they are given a subsidy it may not be possible to bring down the rents adequately?

Shri Abid Ali: Comparing the present construction cost and the accommodation that has been provided, the rent charged should not be considered more. In the Third Plan period, we propose to reserve about Rs. 2 crores for this purpose.

Shri Palaniyandy: You are giving assistance for the dock labour workers for housing. Will the Government take note of the difficulties which have arisen in the industrial housing scheme as well as the plantation workers' housing scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: Of course their experience will benefit the departments concerned.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Government think in terms of not giving doles but giving subsidy as in the industrial housing scheme to the dock workers at various ports?

Shri Abid Ali: 80 per cent of the cost would be contributed by the Government firstly in the form of loan at reasonable rates of interest.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Why not subsidy?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour cannot be utilised for the purpose of making suggestions. Next Question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: 960.

Shri Joachim Alva: 962 is an important question. Will you kindly allow it to be taken up?

Some Hon. Member rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have not called that question. The hon. Members who have tabled questions later on are anxious to have their questions called.

Cotton Textile Prices

***960. Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh move has been initiated by Government to bring down the cotton textile prices since the Minister made his statement in Lok Sabha early this session;

(b) if so, what has been the nature of the steps and their effects in bringing down the prices of cotton textiles;

(c) whether it is a fact that cotton textile prices are still ruling high and no improvement has been visible in the prices since the Minister's last statement in the House; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The Minister for Commerce and Industry will make a statement regarding the cloth price situation before the end of the Session.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: Let the statement be made: I will allow questions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You will remember, Sir, that you were pleased to say on an earlier occasion in this session that if the cotton textile prices did not come down by the end of this month, you would allow a discussion. He is making a statement in the last week of the session. When shall we discuss it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): If you allow any discussion two or three days before the session comes to a close. I shall gladly accept it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the statement be made. If there is to be further elucidation, they can ask questions, or they can have further discussions.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: This is a pertinent question whether the price are still ruling high. What is the information of the hon. Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think the hon. Member may wait for a statement. There are some fabrics the prices of which have gone down: the others are steady. There is no point in going into those details now.

Smuggling of Automobiles into China

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*961. { **Shri Mahanty:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a highly placed official of foreign firm recently visited India to investigate into alleged smuggling of hundreds of automobiles into China by bit through India;

(b) whether Government collaborated with his investigations; and

(c) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Mahanty: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the publication of a news item under the caption "big racket in automobiles" published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta on 29th November, 1960 alleging that quite a number of automobiles had been smuggled to Tibet across India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Our attention has been drawn to it and we have made the necessary enquiries regarding the allegations. All our reports are in the negative.

Shri Mahanty: May I know from what sources the Government of India have made their enquiries?

Mr. Speaker: From what source did the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* get the information?... (*Interruptions.*) I am really surprised. The Government is entitled to choose its own agencies or send somebody. Shall we go into these details? The hon. Member seems to have greater regard and confidence in an item published in a newspaper than in the Government which is responsible and which has made enquiries into the matter. I am surprised at the manner in which questions are put here. Greater credence is given to some newspaper report than even to the Government of India.

Shri Mahanty: There will be nothing to be surprised at if I complete my submission. There is no question of putting greater reliance on a paper as stated. I asked a question and the hon. Minister replied 'no'. It is a newspaper report. It is open to the Government to say that they have enquired from the firms or from the importers, etc. which have been mentioned in the news report.

Mr. Speaker: But has the hon. Member asked the newspaper people as to from where they have got that information? Government is responsible and they know: they have made enquiries from reliable quarters. Can the hon. Member say that they should send some servant or something else

should be done?....(Interruptions.) Order, order. The hon. Member has on more to ask.

Shri Goray: In the newspaper report to which there has been a reference it has been very clearly stated that this firm in the automobile industry sent its representatives here and after making preliminary enquiries they sought the help of the Central Government and the Central Government also gave them help in carrying on the investigation. Is it true or not?

Mr. Speaker: Was the Central Government approached?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these allegations have been denied.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As has been stated in reply, we have enquired from the normal sources of information that we have. Apart from the normal intelligence sources as the Controller of Exports and Imports and our Political Officer in Sikkim, these things, if they go, have to go through one narrow road the Nathula Pass. They cannot easily be hidden. I do not know but the report has dealt with some past period some years back.

Shri Goray: 1953-55. They have said that during the two years, 1953-55, they were dismantled to bits and then these bits were transported.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know but in the question the year is not mentioned. Seven years ago, it may be possible that some parts of cars or cars in parts went over there. But for a long time past, nothing of this kind has happened. The news item gives a completely wrong impression: it talks about hundreds of cars. If one merely calculated how hundreds of cars can go there, in that pass, one will arrive at an incredible result. In 1953-54, it is quite possible that some parts of cars went there.

Mr. Speaker: If only I had known that it related to 1953-55, I would not

have admitted this question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is said in the report that smuggling went on during 1953-55. It further says that a sort of a review was undertaken by the foreign firm and the Government was co-operating with it. Is the State Government co-operating with it or is it the Central Government? They are very definite about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only explaining what has been said already. The hon. Minister has said that the Central Government has absolutely nothing to do with it. From their enquiries, they say that no smuggling takes place. If it is an old question, the hon. Members must state it. We are dealing only with current problems in the Question Hour. Is it to be utilised to obtain information of what happened eight years ago? (Interruptions.) Order order. The hon. Member made me infer that it was going on even now. I was anxious. I got a chit from the hon. Member saying: this is a very important matter and therefore it should be taken up. I was anxious to rush through so that this question may be reached but it so happens that it relates to an old period.

Shri Mahanty: Smoetime back, the hon. Prime Minister said on the floor of this House that foodgrains were being smuggled to the China region from India. Therefore it is a continuing matter. You find the continuing pattern of the smuggling of strategic materials from India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Village Housing Projects Scheme

*946. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many technical persons have been trained, institution-wise,

from the six Regional Research—cum—Training Centres for the Village Housing Projects Scheme;

(b) how many villages have been selected, year-wise and State-wise, since the inception of the Scheme; and

(c) whether the target of 5,000 villages for the Second Five Year Plan will be reached?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 57].

(c) All the States save Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Madras, expect to select all the villages allotted to them for development under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for the Second Plan period, by the end of the current financial year.

Powder-Milk

***954. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any powder-milk is manufactured in India; and

(b) if so, where and what is the quantity produced per year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anand (Gujarat) in the organised sector for a production of 700 tons of Milk Powder per year.

Import Trade Control

***955. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for removing (1) safety razor blades (2) sheet and plate glass (3) glass table ware excluding (4) glass and glassware not otherwise specified and lacquered ware (5) cycles and (6) motor vehicle parts from the Quota Registration Scheme in the licensing system for the purposes of Import Trade Control;

(b) how the Quota Registration Scheme has worked after its working was reviewed in 1953; and

(c) whether the scheme will be continued in future also?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The reasons for removing these items from the Quota Registration Scheme have been given in para 28 of Section I of the current Red Book.

(b) and (c). The working of this Scheme subsequent to 1953 is now being reviewed afresh. A decision on the issue whether the scheme should be continued will be taken after the review.

Khadi and Village Industries

***956. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many Khadi and Village Industry training centres have been set up in various States in India; and

(b) what are the steps taken to increase the number of centres?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 359.

(b) Financial assistance for starting new training centres is given by the Commission to Statutory State Boards and recognised institutions. New centres are however opened only when there is an actual need.

Import of Cigarettes

***959. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of imported cigarettes has gone considerably high in the country during some past years;

(b) the number of cigarettes allowed to be imported from various countries during the last thirteen years;

(c) the loss of foreign exchange to the country on this account; and

(d) what measures, if any, Government propose to take in putting stricter restriction on their import?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the quantity and value of cigarettes imported into India during the last 13 years is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 58].

(d) The import of cigarettes is already banned since January 1957. Import licences have, however, been issued on an ad hoc basis for very limited quantities, primarily under the Tourists Promotion Scheme.

Kashmir in U.N. Maps

{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
*962. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 650 on the 22nd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received reply from the United Nations Secretariat regarding the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on the United Nations map; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A further self-contained letter, inviting the Secretary-General's attention to earlier communications addressed to him on this subject and asking him for rectification of specific maps and publications, was sent to him on the 26th August, 1960. A reply is still awaited.

ऐनकों के शीशे का कारखाना

*६६३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री न० म० देव :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ४ अगस्त, १९६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सोवियत रूस की सहायता से ऐनकों के कांच का कारखाना खोलने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

विवरण

सोवियत अधिकारियों के पास से पुनरीरीक्षित विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट अगले छः सात महीनों में मिल जाने की आशा है।

११ दिसम्बर, १९५९ को कोयला खान तथा दूरबीनों और ऐनकों के कांच बनाने की प्रायोजनाओं के लिये निश्चित २८०.७ एकड़ भूमि दुर्गापुर उद्योग बोर्ड ने निगम को निःशुल्क दे दी थी। दुर्गापुर उद्योग बोर्ड कोयला खनन तथा ऐनकों के कांच की प्रायोजनाओं इन दोनों की बस्ती बसाने के लिए १५०० एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त करने का प्रबन्ध भी कर रहा है। जल सम्भरण के लिये प्रबन्ध करने, जिसमें कारखाने तथा प्रायोजनाओं के लिए बस्ती बसाना भी शामिल है, के प्रश्न पर दुर्गापुर उद्योग बोर्ड से बातचीत की जा रही है जो अपनी जल सम्भरण की योजना को बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहा है। कारखाने तथा बस्ती दोनों के लिये जितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी उसके बारे में दुर्गापुर उद्योग बोर्ड ने आश्वासन दे दिया है। दुर्गापुर उद्योग बोर्ड आपस में तय की गयी शर्तों के अनुसार प्रायोजना के लिये आवश्यक साइडिंग की व्यवस्था करेगा।

Baby Food

*964. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any factory has been set up in India for manufacturing baby food; and

(b) if so, where and what is the quantity to be produced?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Anand (Gujarat).

(ii) Nabha (Punjab).

(iii) Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh).

About 1,000 tons are expected to be produced in the ensuing 12 months.

Competition against Indian Tea

*965. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious competition for Indian Tea in the London Market is being felt from Argentina;

(b) whether tea worth nearly one million dollars was sold in the first quarter of this year; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet this serious competition?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The sale of Argentinian tea at London auctions during the first quarter of 1960 was 78,900 lbs. only valued at \$39,500.

(c) An officer has been recently posted at London to look after the promotion of Indian tea in the U.K.

Training of Indian Technicians in Japan

*966. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1486 on the 25th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether selection of Indian technicians for training in Japan for manufacture of watches has since been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited who are to manufacture watches have advertised for technical personnel. Selections will be made by the Factory authorities very soon.

Film Institute

*967. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in setting up a Film Institute for India;

(b) whether the services of any foreign experts have been obtained for this purpose, and what countries do they come from; and

(c) what are the objectives of this Institute?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The office of the Film Institute of India has been set up at Poona and the recruitment of teaching and other staff, drawing up of the syllabi of training, etc. are in progress. Provisional prospectus has been prepared. It is proposed to start refresher courses in March, 1961 for persons already working in the film industry. Regular courses will start from June or July, 1961.

(b) Not yet, Sir. Efforts are being made to obtain the services of two experts from France under the Indo-French Technical Co-operation Programme.

(●) The Institute is intended to provide technical training in various technical aspects of film production, such as direction, script writing, cinematograph, sound recording and editing.

Plywood Tea-chest

1960. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of plywood tea-chest in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement

during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason for the shortfall, if any, in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of Plywood teachest during 1950-51.	44.94 million sq. ft.
(b) (i) Target for the First Five Year Plan	100.00 million sq. ft.
(ii) Achievement during the First Plan	93.57 million sq. ft. (at the end of the First Plan).
(iii) Financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan.	Does not arise, since the production of plywood tea-chest has been in the Private Sector.
(c) (i) Target for the Second Five Year Plan	100 million sq. ft.
(ii) Achievement during the Second Plan	Production in 1959 was 98.67 million sq. ft. production during 1960 is expected to reach 103 million sq. ft.
(iii) Financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the 2nd Plan.	Does not arise, since the production of plywood teachest has been in the Private Sector.
(d) Reason for short-fall in achieving physical targets during the First Five Year Plan.	During the First Plan period, there were heavy stocks of imported tea-chest panels lying with the tea gardens, which could meet the demands to some extent.

Commercial Plywood

1961. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of commercial plywood in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 59].

Production of Salt

1902. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of salt in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) 71 million maunds.

(b) & (c).

	Target of production		Finance		Remarks
	Fixed	Achieved	Allocated	Spent	
First Plan 1951-56	83.7 million maunds.	83 million maunds.	No specific allocation	made.	
Second Plan 1956-61.	100 million maunds	105 million maunds.* 84 million maunds.**	Rs. 189.3 Lakhs.	Rs. 33.76 upto 31-3-1960.	

*in 1958-59.

**in 1959-60.

(d) The physical targets of production fixed for both the Plans have been achieved.

Matches

1903. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of matches in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five

Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 60].

Woollen Fabrics

1904. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of woollen fabrics in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement

during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of various types of woollen/worsted cloth during 1950 amounted to 4.209 million yards, as reported in the Fifth Census of Indian Manufactures, 1950. Figures for the financial year 1950-51 are not available.

(b) The target of production for woollen manufactures for the First Five Year Plan period was 25 million lbs. No separate target was fixed for woollen cloth. Production of woollen/worsted cloth during 1955-56 was 15.04 million yards. No financial allocation for expenditure on this industry was made, as the industry is in the private sector.

(c) The target of production of woollen/worsted cloth by the organised mill sector for the Second Plan period was fixed at 20 million yards. Production during 1959-60 amounted to 18.16 million yards. No allocation for expenditure on this industry was made.

(d) The main reason for the short-fall in the production in relation to the target, is the shortage of imported raw material caused by the difficult foreign exchange position.

Woollen Worsted Yarn

1905. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of woollen and worsted yarn in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of woollen/worsted yarn during 1950 amounted to 4.89 million lbs. as reported in the Fifth Census of Indian Manufactures, 1950. Figures for the financial year 1950-51 are not available.

(b) The target of production for woollen manufactures for the First Five Year Plan period was fixed at 25 million lbs. No separate target was indicated for woollen and worsted yarn. Production of woollen/worsted yarn during 1955-56 was 21.60 million lbs. No financial allocation for expenditure on this industry was made, as the industry is in the private sector.

(c) The target of production of worsted and woollen (including shoddy) yarn for the Second Five Year Plan period was fixed as 37 million lbs. Production during 1959-60 amounted to 29.07 million lbs. No allocation for expenditure on this industry was made.

(d) The main reason for the short-fall in the production in relation to the target, is the shortage of imported raw material caused by the difficult foreign exchange position.

Staple Fibre

1906. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of staple fibre in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Nil.

(b) Plan target for the first Five Year: 28000 bales or 11.2 million lbs. per annum.

Production during 1955-56: 14.0 million lbs. per annum. There was no financial allocation.

(c) Target for the Second Plan Period: 32 million lbs.

Estimated production at the end of of the Second Plan Period: 48 million lbs.

There was no separate financial allocation.

(d) Does not arise.

Rayon Filament

1907. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of rayon filament in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the short-fall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Production of rayon filament yarn in 1950-51 was 0.4 million lbs.

(b) and (c). Target for First Five Year Plan—18 million lbs. per annum.

Production in 1955-56—16 million lbs. Target for Second Five Year Plan was originally 68 million lbs. This was revised later to 100 million lbs. including man-made fibres like nylon and also rayon tyre-cord.

Estimated Production of rayon yarn only during the year 1960-61 is 47 million lbs., though total capacity to the extent of 75.6 million lbs. per annum was licensed.

No allocation for the amounts to be spent during the First and Second Five Year Plans was stipulated.

(d) The shortfall in the production is due to the fact that some of the units which have been licensed have not yet gone into production.

Jute Manufactures

1908. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of jute manufactures in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Production during 1950-51 (April-March) amounted to 822,500 tons.

(b) The First Plan target was 12,00,000 tons. Production in 1955-56 amounted to 10,53,600 tons. There was no specific financial allocation.

(c) The Second Plan target is 11,00,000 tons. Production in 1959-60 amounted to 10,56,300 tons. There is no specific financial allocation.

(d) The First Plan target could not be achieved as the demand for jute manufactures in foreign countries did not rise to the expected level. The Second Plan target is also not expected to be achieved as production has had to be curtailed in view of shortage of raw material.

Production of Cloth

1909. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of cotton cloth (Mill-made) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the

amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 3,718 million yards (cotton cloth—mill-made).

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 61].

Production of Cotton Yarn

1910. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of cotton yarn in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1,179 million lbs. (including yarn utilised by mills for cloth production).

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 62].

Industrial and Power Alcohol

1911. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be

pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of industrial and power alcohol in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason for the shortfall, if any, in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production of Industrial and Power Alcohol during 1950 and 1951 was 8.03 and 10.82 million gallons respectively.

(b) The production target for the First Five Year Plan was 18 million gallons and the achievement during the same period was 15.3 million gallons. No financial allocation was made by the Central Government as the industry was mostly in the private sector.

(c) The targets of capacity and production for the Second Five Year Plan were 36 million gallons and 30 million gallons respectively both for the private and Public Sectors. During this period two alcohol distilleries were included in the State Plans of Bombay (now Maharashtra) and Madhya Pradesh. In these two cases, an allocation of Rs. 77.24 lakhs was made and the actual expenditure is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 82.84 lakhs.

Capacity established to-date is about 40 million gallons. Production during 1959-60 was 16.94 million gallons and the estimated production during 1960-61 is 25 million gallons.

(d) Production in this industry has been linked with actual demand

which has been lagging behind and as such production has been below prescribed targets, but now new factories using alcohol like polyethylene and synthetic rubber are coming up which will help to develop production of alcohol in a big way.

Cement

1912. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of cement in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 2.69 million tons of cement were produced during 1950-51.

(b) A target capacity of 5.31 million tons was fixed for achievement during the First Five Year Plan and a capacity of 4.93 million tons was actually established by the end of the Plan period. The estimated capital outlay during the First Plan period was Rs. 17.7 crores. A sum of about Rs. 17.5 crores is estimated to have been invested in new units and expansion schemes in the Cement Industry during the First Plan period.

(c) During Second Five Year Plan a target of 16 million tons was fixed. It was later on reduced to working target of 10 million tons. The present capacity of the Cement industry is 8.57 million tons (8.70 million metric tons) and a total capa-

city of 9.37 million tons (9.52 million metric tons) is anticipated to be implemented by the end of the Second Plan period. The total capital outlay on the expansion of the cement industry during the Second Plan period is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 40 crores.

(d) The production of cement almost reached the target set under the First Five Year Plan. A capacity of 10 million tons (10.16 million metric tons) was subsequently considered for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan, in view of the fact that during the middle of 1958 the demand for cement showed a tendency to lag behind production. This capacity has almost been modest.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Maharashtra

1913. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allotted or proposed to be allotted during 1960-61 by the Central Government to the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Maharashtra?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): During 1960-61, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has made a provisional allocation of Rs. 75,20,010 consisting of Rs. 26,05,995 as grant and Rs. 49,14,015 as loans to the Statutory Khadi and Village Industries Board of Maharashtra for the implementation of Khadi (Traditional and Ambar) and Village Industries programmes in Bombay Poona and East Khandesh regions.

Industrial Development of Maharashtra

1914. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount granted to the Government of Maharashtra for the industrial development of the State during the year 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Financial assistance

to the various States (including Maharashtra) during 1960-61 for industrial development will be sanctioned towards the close of the current financial year. In the meantime, ways and means advances are being sanctioned to the States to assist them in implementing their Plan schemes. These advances are not linked to any specific scheme or development head and are adjusted later on against the final sanctions.

Documentary Film on Punjab

1915. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 16 on the 1st August, 1960 and state the progress since made in the production of the documentary film on the "Punjab"?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The documentary film on "The Punjab" is in the shooting stage.

Local Development Works Programme in Rajasthan

1916. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to the State of Rajasthan under the local development works scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period upto February, 1960; and

(b) the amount of unspent balance available with Government during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri Mishra): (a) A sum of Rs. 72.92 lakhs was allocated to Government of Rajasthan under the Local Development Works Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan upto February 1960.

(b) During the above period the State Government is reported to have utilised Rs. 47.394 lakhs leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 25.526 lakhs.

Strikes and Lock-outs

1917. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state how many man-days were lost consequent on strikes and lock-outs arising out of disputes relating to questions of implementing the Textile and Cement Wage Boards' recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 289 895 according to the available information.

Man-days lost due to Strikes

1918. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state how many man-days were lost in States during the first six months of 1960 on account of strikes undertaken, because Government had failed to refer disputes to Tribunals after the failure of Conciliation Proceedings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): None, according to the available information.

Ceramics Factory

1919. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the setting up of a ceramics factory at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what are the materials that are proposed to be produced in this factory;

(c) what is the cost and capacity of the factory; and

(d) what are the other details of the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Agricultural Implements

1920. { Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri E. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a factory for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements in Hyderabad;

(b) what are the implements that are proposed to be manufactured;

(c) what is the cost and capacity of the factory; and

(d) what are other important details of the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed to establish a factory at Hyderabad for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements.

(b) Seed Drill, H. M. Guntaka, Bund former, Buck scraper, Ridge plough, Wet land puddler, Green manurer, Trampler, Chaff cutter, Iron plough, Dusters and Sprayers.

(c) The cost will be about Rs. 56 lakhs and the capacity proposed is 3600 tons per annum.

(d) The annual estimated turnover would be about Rs. 64 lakhs and estimated employment would be about 600.

Handloom Industries in U.P.

1921. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned from the Handloom Cess Fund towards the development schemes for handloom industry in U.P. during 1955-60; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the U.P. Government during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Licences for Industries

1922. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for starting new industries in U.P. during the Second Five Year Plan so far;

(b) whether all these licences have been used; and

(c) if not, the number of unused licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information is being published regularly in the Journal of Industry and Trade.

(b) and (c). Six licences have been revoked out of those issued for the establishment of new units in U.P. State during the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1960. In other cases the undertakings concerned have either been established or are in the process of being established.

Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

1923. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals kidnapped by Pakistanis from the Indian side of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border during the second half of the year 1960;

(b) the number of Indians out of them released so far; and

(c) the action taken for getting the release of the rest of them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Five.

(b) Three.

(c) The matter has already been taken up with the East Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level.

Rural Housing Cell in Punjab

1924. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has set up the Rural Housing Cell for providing guidance and technical advice under the Village Housing Projects Scheme; and

(b) how many projects have been set up so far under the Scheme in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government have selected all the 200 villages allotted to them for the Second Plan period for setting up housing projects. According to the progress report upto the 30th September, 1960, the work of sanctioning loans had commenced in 40 of these villages.

Technical Personnel

1925. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical personnel on the list of various Employment Exchanges as on the 1st of December, 1960; and

(b) the number of technical personnel who got jobs through Employment Exchanges during 1960 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,31,467 as on 30th September, 1960. Information as on the 1st of December, 1960 is not available as figures are collected quarterly.

(b) 28,537 during January to September, 1960.

Workers' Education Centre in Jammu and Kashmir

1926. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether any workers' education centre has been opened in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No.

Refugee Colonies in West Bengal

1927. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allocated for West Bengal for the development of refugee colonies in 1960-61; and

(b) if so, what is the amount spent so far and for how many colonies?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimates for 1960-61 for the development of the colonies of displaced persons in West Bengal.

(b) The information has been asked for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1928. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of machinery supplied by the National Small Industries Corporation to the following institutions in Punjab during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(i) Industrial Estates in Punjab State;

(ii) Community Development Blocks;

(b) the value of articles manufactured by these institutions and the purchases by State and Central Governments; and

(c) the value of machinery so far assigned to them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available and the collection of it will involve a disproportionately large amount of labour and time.

Fertilizer Plant at Visakhapatnam

1929. { **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received proposals from private parties to set up fertilizer plants at Visakhapatnam and other places; and

(b) if so, the broad conditions which each party has submitted to Government for consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir. Applications for grant of licence to set up a fertilizer factory at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and another at Hanumangarh in Rajasthan are at present under consideration.

(b) The applicants have formulated their proposals on the basis of facilities available at each site and keeping in view the anticipated requirements for fertilizers in the surrounding areas. The entire capital expenditure on the projects including the foreign exchange component will be arranged by the parties themselves.

Displaced Persons' Camps in Eastern Zone

1930. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 126 on the 4th August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in respect of closure of

camps and dispersal of inmates under rehabilitation schemes in Eastern Zone?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Progress of rehabilitation of displaced camp families in the Eastern Zone is as under:—

Date	Number of camps	Population (Persons)
1-7-60	82	1,01,710
15-11-60	78	93,187
Reduction	4	8,523

Dalmia Concerns

1931. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 259 on the 4th August, 1960 and state the progress since made by the Commission of Inquiry into the investigation of the affairs of Dalmia concerns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): As already mentioned earlier the Commission of Inquiry had handed over all the "Statements of Matters" to the concerned persons and thereby completed the "Investigation Stage" of its inquiry. In all, 257 sets of "Statements of Matters" were handed over and the Commission fixed the dates for filing the replies from 15th June, 1960 to 31st August, 1960. The time for filing the replies was extended by the Commission in several cases at the request of the persons concerned. Replies to 188 sets out of 257 sets served have been received by the Commission. Several persons concerned have raised preliminary objections including *inter alia* objections to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission at its public hearings

held at Bombay on 5th and 6th December, 1960, considered some of these objections and have passed their orders.

Three other persons, viz., Sarvashri R. K. Dalmia, R. P. Curha and S. K. Sanghi have filed with petitions before the circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court challenging the legality and validity of the Commission, its constitution and jurisdiction, etc. These writ petitions have been admitted and the Union of India, which is also a party to the petitions, have filed affidavits in reply. These petitions may come up for hearing before the Court in the week commencing 16th January, 1961.

2. Meanwhile the replies received which, in many cases, are quite voluminous are being processed. The Commission has also been preparing the ground-work relating to the recommendatory measures to be reported under sub-clauses (10) and (11) of clause I of the Notification constituting the Commission of Inquiry. The question of drawing up a "set of issues" will be considered by the Commission after replies received by them are processed.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

1932. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 751 on the 25th August, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of assuming more powers under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to take over industries which close down or go into liquidation on account of internal quarrel of the management?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is still under consideration.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

1933. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employ-

ment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2269 on the 7th September, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the consideration of the report of the Study Group set up for drawing up a comprehensive scheme of social security for industrial labour?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Comments are still under examination.

Circuit House for Punjab Government

1934. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 661 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken for releasing some land in Delhi formerly owned by the Nabha State for the construction of a Circuit House in Delhi for the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration.

सरकारी क्वार्टर

१९३५. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २८ अप्रैल, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८७०-ग के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली के सरकारी क्वार्टरों की निचली मंजिलों के सामने बाड़ों के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं चन्दा) : यह निश्चय किया गया है कि अनधिकृत बाड़ों को हटा दिया जाये !

श्रीनिवासपुरी के लिये बिजली

*१९३६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १ अगस्त, १९६० 1629 (Ai) LSD—3.

के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की श्रीनिवासपुरी नामक बस्ती को बिजली की सुविधा देने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : इस बीच में श्रीनिवासपुरी में पूरे बन चुके सब क्वार्टरों में बिजली दी जा चुकी है ।

Evaluation Units in States

1937. { Shri R. C. Majhi;
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form evaluation units at State level also; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal and have come to any decision?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India for setting up separate evaluation units for each State to take up State-wise evaluation. However, in the evaluation reports submitted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, there may be, if necessary, sections for individual States setting out the results of the Blocks studied.

Heavy Engineering Corporation

1938. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided by Government that for filling posts carrying less than Rs. 500 p.m. in Heavy Engineering Corporation, preference will be given to those Adivasis who have lost their land due to these projects; and

(b) if so, in how many of such posts the local Adivasis were employed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Attention of the Hon'ble member is invited to the note on the recruitment policy in Government Undertakings which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 884 replied on 30-8-1960.

(b) In regard to appointments against posts carrying pay below Rs. 500 p.m. in the Heavy Engineering Corporation the position is as follows:

Total No. of persons in such posts	695
Total No. of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including adivasis in these posts	121
Persons displaced on account of acquisition of land appointed to these posts :	
Scheduled Tribes (i.e. Adivasi)	25
Scheduled Castes	6
Others	28
	59

गोम्रा में भारतीय

१९३६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गोम्रा में कितने भारतीय रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) ३० नवम्बर, १९६० तक कितने भारतीय गोम्रा छोड़ कर भारत आ चुके हैं ; और

(ग) जो भारतीय नागरिक गोम्रा छोड़ कर भारत आये हैं या जिन्हें आना पड़ा है उनकी छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति कितनी है और वह किस के अधिपत्य में है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) १९५४ में गोम्रा में हमारे प्रधान कोसलावास के बंद हो जाने के कारण सरकार के पास सही आंकड़े नहीं हैं। बहरहाल, रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गोम्रा, दमन और ड्यू में लगभग ३१०० भारतीय राष्ट्रिक हैं।

(ख) और (ग). हर रोज़ औसतन २०० भारतीय गोम्रांनी वगैरह भारत-गोम्रा सीमा पार करते हैं। लेकिन, जो भारतीय गोम्रा छोड़ कर भारत आ गए हैं, उनके बारे में अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं। गोम्रा में

भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा छड़ी गई सम्पत्ति के बारे में, हाल में सरकार के पास न तो कोई विशेष रिपोर्ट आई है और न ही कोई सहायता मांगी गई है।

Meeting to discuss Indo-Pakistan Border Disputes

1940. { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a recent meeting at Ministerial level between Pakistan and India regarding all outstanding border disputes particularly in Tripura and Gujerat;

(b) if so, whether the matters have been finally settled;

(c) whether the previous decisions have been reviewed and the progress made in the matter has been examined;

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the delay in the meeting; and

(e) when it is proposed to be held?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). No date has yet been fixed for the proposed meeting.

Chlorinated Solvents

1941. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to promote the production of chlorinated solvents such as Chloroform-Di-Tri-Chloroethylene and Carbon-tetra-Chloride, in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred by the Centre in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The required information is as under:—

(a) There is no such scheme in the Public Sector. However, a few schemes for the manufacture of these solvents have been licensed in the private sector under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Power Alcohol

1942. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether power alcohol manufactured from bagasse is being exported out of India; and

(b) if so, the total annual exports and the ports through which it is exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) Exports of Alcohol made from molasses were as follows:—

	Quantity in lakhs gallons	Value in lakhs of Rs.
1958	2.44	6.22
1959	4.79	8.79
Jan-Aug. 1960	9.17	14.78

These exports have taken place from the ports of Calcutta and Kandla.

District Development Programmes

1943. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1024 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state how far the suggestions made by the Government in its report on the survey conducted by the Planning Commission about employment opportunities

under District Development Programmes in Shahjahanpur (U.P.) have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Some States indicated their intention to undertake studies on the lines suggested in the report on the Shahjahanpur District. Reports of these States are, however, not yet available. The subject is under correspondence with State Governments.

Schools in Herobhanga Colony Scheme I

1944. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugees settled in Herobhanga Colony Scheme I have not a single primary school;

(b) what are the arrangements made there for the education of children; and

(c) whether a high school has been established there?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). There is already a primary school at Herobhanga, and in addition it has a Junior High School with 145 students at present on its rolls.

(c) A High School is not yet needed. An area of 6.27 acres has, however, been earmarked for setting up a High School when required.

Film Festival in Padua

1945. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India won a silver medal for her documentary at Padua (Italy) on the 4th November, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). India did not enter any film

officially in the V International Review of Scientific Didactic Films organized by the University of Padua (Italy) in November, 1960. However, a film entitled "Free Tendon Grafting in a Case of Intrinsic Paralysis of the Hand from Leprosy", produced by CIBA (Chemische Industries Basle Acktiengesellschaft), Basle, Switzerland and directed by Prof. P. W. Brand of Christian Medical College, Vellore and prepared in India was entered direct by the producers in the Review. The film was awarded the second prize consisting of a silver "Bucranio". It is doubtful whether it can be considered an Indian Film.

Precision Instruments Factory

1946. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government propose to start a factory for the manufacture of precision instruments, in the public sector, to be located in Kerala State in the period of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A project for the manufacture of precision instruments has been included in the list of projects to be implemented with the assistance of the 1500 million rouble credit extended by the Government of U.S.S.R. for the purpose of collaboration in construction of different projects during the Third Five Year Plan. The scope of this project, its location and other details are yet being worked out.

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के हिन्दी प्रकाशन

१९४७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रिक भवन-निर्माण संगठन ने भवन-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विषयों पर जो पुस्तिकाएँ निकाली हैं उनमें से हिन्दी में कितनी हैं; और ;

(ख) जिनके हिन्दी अनुवाद अब तक नहीं हुये हैं क्या उनके भी अनुवाद प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं चन्दा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था ने अब तक भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी विषयों पर मूलतः हिन्दी में लिखी हुई छः पुस्तिकाएँ प्रकाशित की हैं ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था ने अभी तक अपने किसी अंग्रेजी प्रकाशन का हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रकाशित नहीं किया है । ऐसा विचार है कि हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद अपने राज्यों में इन विषयों में रुचि रखने वाले लोगों में प्रचारित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारें करायें तो अधिक उचित होगा ।

Accommodation for Government Employees

1948. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees serving in Delhi and New Delhi continuously for ten years or more and entitled to 'G' Type of Quarters, entitled to 'F' Type of Quarters and entitled to 'E' type of Quarters, separately, are not provided with such types of Quarters;

(b) by what time these employees are expected to be allotted such Quarters, type-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting them such Quarters in each of such classes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) From the records maintained in the Directorate of Estates it is not possible to give information regarding officers who have been serving in Delhi and New Delhi for more than ten years and not allotted Government quarters. However, the number of officers who have been entitled for 'G', 'F' and 'E' classes of accommodation in the General Pool in Delhi and New Delhi for ten years or more and

have not yet been allotted Government accommodation, is as follows:—

	Delhi	New Delhi
'G' Class	1040	691
'F' Class	20	691
'E' Class	109	2611

The allotment rules also permit officers to apply for accommodation of a class next below the one to which they are normally entitled. The number of those who have been eligible for 'G', 'F' and 'E' class of residences under this rule for ten years or more, and have not been provided with such residences is as follows:—

	Delhi	New Delhi
'G' Class	—	698
'F' Class	3	1105
'E' Class	—	225

This number includes some of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(b) This depends upon the progress made in the construction of new houses of various classes.

(c) Shortage of accommodation as against the number eligible officers.

Thermos Flask Industry

1949. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thermos Flask industry in India is a protected one and if so, since when;

(b) how many companies are licensed for this purpose; and

(c) whether it is a fact that its cost of production is going steadily up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Seven.

(c) Government have not received any complaints in regard to any in-

crease in the cost of production of Vacuum flasks.

Glucose Factory

1950. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence had been issued for setting up a glucose factory in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, whether it has since started production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Broadcasts of China

1951. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 1960 the Peoples' Republic of China has started new programmes of News Services through various high powered broadcasts specially directed towards India, if so, the particular services, their duration and other particulars;

(b) what other feature and cultural broadcasts have been recently opened by China for Indian listeners;

(c) whether China broadcasts news in Hindi, Bengali, English and other languages spoken in India, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether India also broadcasts news and other features for Chinese listeners in China in Chinese language?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (c). In addition to two existing transmissions between 0830 and 0930 hours and 1930 and 2030 hours, the Peoples' Republic of China has started a new service especially directed to India between 2130 and 2230 hours during 1960. English and Hindi programmes are put out in these transmissions.

(b) Peking Radio has started a weekly 'Quiz' programme in English on Saturdays at 1730 hours.

(c) Yes, Sir. News and other programmes are broadcast for Chinese listeners in Cantonese and Quoyu.

Press Information Bureau

1952. **Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of the Press Information Bureau and what was the strength in 1947 and 1957;

(b) the number of Deputy Principal Information Officers, Information Officers, and Assistant Information Officers in 1947, 1957 and 1960; and

(c) whether there is any room for economy here?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The present strength (as on 1-10-1960) of the Press Information Bureau in all grades including technical and non-technical is 931. The corresponding strength in 1947 and 1957 was 481 and 977 respectively.

(b) 1.4.1947 1.4.1957 1.10.1960

Deputy Principal Information Officers	8	11	9
Information Officers	16	26	27
Assistant Information officers	15	63	65

(c) The strength of the Press Information Bureau was reviewed, after work study, undertaken by the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance in 1957. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted with effect from 1st August 1958. Since then there has been no increase in the strength of the Bureau except that one post of Information Officer for publicity for the Ware Housing Corporation has been created and the necessary leave and deputation quota on the inauguration of the Central Information Service has been provided.

New Central Market, New Delhi

1953. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in New Central Market, New Delhi and in other markets, flats are allotted for commercial purposes and not for residential use;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of such occupants have made some alterations in their flats to use them for commercial-cum-residence; and

(c) if so, the number of such flats in which such alterations have been made and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, so far as New Central Market is concerned. In other markets, under the control of this Ministry, flats are not allotted for commercial purposes, except that in the Kamla market one flat is being used for a Government office.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates.

(c) Does not arise.

Restrictions on Travel to U.K.

1954. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether he has abrogated directions which had been interpreted by airport officials in Calcutta in early November to mean that Indian nationals with valid passports and other travel papers could not be permitted to go to the United Kingdom on account of the lack or insufficiency of their knowledge of the English language?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Semi-literate and illiterate persons have been and are still going abroad. The Government have been

only anxious to stop travel on forged passports and the introduction of Clearance Certificates was a step in that direction. This was introduced in November, 1959, when travel on forged passports by illiterate and semi-literate persons was rampant. The instructions issued were that illiterate and semi-literate persons should apply for Clearance Certificates to the Regional Passport Offices 15 days before their departure for the United Kingdom and other West European countries in order that the checkpoints may verify the genuineness of their passports. The airport officials carried out the instructions correctly all along and there was no misinterpretation of the instructions on the part of anyone. In the recent instance in which two persons holding valid passports were not allowed to travel, unfortunately the travellers did not have the Clearance Certificates issued by the Regional Passport Officer to show the genuineness of the passports.

The situation has however been reviewed thereafter and the instructions referred to above have since been withdrawn as forgeries in passports have been practically checked by the various other steps taken.

Pandara Road Flats

1955. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Residents' Association of Pandara Road 'E' Type Flats submitted a memorandum recently for provision of amenities for the welfare of the residents of the colony;

(b) if so, what are the amenities asked for; and

(c) what action has been taken to provide the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 63].

चाय के बाग

१९५६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमालय प्रदेश में चाय के उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार वहाँ चाय को तैयार करने (प्रोसेसिंग) की किसी योजना को चालू करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग) मण्डी में चाय बागानों के छोटे उत्पादकों की हरी चाय का प्रोसेसिंग करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय कारखाना खोलना न ताँ व्यावहारिक ही समझा गया है और न लाभप्रद ही। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके बगीचे छोटे छोटे हैं और बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में बिखरे हुए हैं, इस कारण कारखाने के लिये पर्याप्त परिमाण में चाय का सम्भरण करना सुनिश्चित नहीं हो सकता।

Import of Tea Brick

1957. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of tea brick into India has increased between 1958 and 1959 by more than a hundred per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Labour Welfare Committee

1958. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has set up a Labour Welfare Committee; and

(b) if so, the objectives of this committee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of this Committee are:

- (i) to formulate an over-all programme of labour welfare in terms of Section 30(1) of the Tea Act, 1953, ensuring that the funds available are utilised for urgent needs not covered by the statutory obligation of tea garden owners;
- (ii) to examine and recommend labour welfare schemes to the Executive Committee and/or Tea Board to consider specifically whether the schemes would create enthusiasm and incentive among workers;
- (iii) to frame guiding principles for the grant of financial assistance like educational stipends, grants to hospitals and schools, grants for encouraging sports, scouting;
- (iv) to frame guiding principles for any other welfare activity of the Board; and
- (v) to ensure that funds sanctioned for particular Labour Welfare Schemes are properly utilised.

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
12 hrs.**

**DISMISSAL OF NEPALESE CABINET BY
THE KING OF NEPAL**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri Indrajit Gupta and a call attention notice by Shri Braj Baj Singh, regarding the dismissal of the Nepalese Cabinet by the King of Nepal and the repercussions of it in India, Nepal being our next door neighbour. Incidental-

ly, it is said, General Thimayya happened to be in Kathmandu when the suspension of constitutional government in the neighbouring State of Nepal happened.

I would not have brought it up except for the reason that it is a neighbouring State and whatever happens there—any kind of coup and others, if they should be there—might have repercussions here because it is on our borders particularly where we have got some trouble with China. I would like to know what the hon. Minister has to say about it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South West): Sir, may I just put a question? I would like to know whether our Government has been taken completely by surprise by this development or whether they had any previous communication or report through our Embassy at Kathmandu that some such political crisis was developing. May I also know whether it is a fact that just at this moment our Ambassador instead of being at Kathmandu is away on a shikar party somewhere?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Sir, may I just submit one thing. I am rather surprised to see that you have admitted it, but with due respect to you, Sir, I venture to point out that this matter can not be discussed in the shape of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have not given my consent. Why is the hon. Member in a hurry? Just before giving my consent I wanted to know the facts. Sometimes I dispose of adjournment motions in my chamber itself and sometimes I reject them here without asking the hon. Members concerned to give any further explanation. So far as this matter is concerned, it concerns a State which is just on our borders, and on the other side of that border we have got a big country which has encroached upon 12,000

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is over. The investiture took place two or three days ago.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Since the democratic set up . . .

Mr. Speaker: We will assume that six months later this happens. Shall we then ask General Thimayya to surrender it? Are we in charge or in control of what happens there? I would not have, as I said, brought it up. I brought it up because it is an important matter. In future, as I said yesterday or a few days ago, using the adjournment motion as a method for eliciting information ought to be given up (*Interruption*). I understand the hon. Member's point. He could have easily tabled a Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Braj Rai Singh: I have already tabled a Calling Attention Notice. We do not want to censure the Government on this.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): And we do not deserve your admonition either.

Mr. Speaker: I shall admit it as a Calling Attention Notice. The hon. Prime Minister has explained to us the position. We are watching the repercussions that it will have in our country. But we have no control over it. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, wherever any information is called for I would advise hon. Members not to table an adjournment motion.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): There is one observation, Sir, arising from the hon. Prime Minister's statement. I thought I heard him saying that our Ambassador was absent from Kathmandu. I do not hold the Prime Minister responsible for any one of his actions, nor would I like him to find fault with our Ambassador there. But there is, Sir, a striking similarity when the *coup d'etat* happened in Ankara and now again in Kathmandu

where our Ambassadors were not in their capitals.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member refers to instances which have not much basis and facts. When the *coup d'etat* happened in Ankara the Ambassador was just a day before with me in Constantinople—rightly with me. He did not go away. It was a continuing process there. As regards this matter, he is not far away from the country. It only shows that he did not know as, indeed, the Ministers concerned did not know.

Shri Goray (Poona): *Coup d'etat* never happens with prior intimation; otherwise it would not be a *coup d'etat*.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS COMPANIES AMALGAMATION ORDER

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Companies Amalgamation Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 2816 dated the 26th November, 1960, under sub-section (5) of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2543/60*].

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL DIS- PUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1466 dated the 10th December, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2544/60*].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Ninety-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research—Technical Education—Part I.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY WORKERS OF THE ROURKELA FERTILIZER PLANT

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Strike by some of the workers engaged in the construction work at the Rourkela Fertilizer Plant”.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): On 6th December, 1960, M/s. Britannia Building & Iron Co., who are the sub-contractors of M/s. Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.—one of the contractors of the Rourkela Fertiliser Plant—discharged about 200 of their workers who were surplus. These workers joined other retrenched labour numbering about 300 and took out a procession and also incited other workers to strike. About 800 workers of this firm resorted to strike. The strike was called off on 13th December, 1960 and the workers resumed work in full on the basis of a settlement effected on 12th night through the good offices of Sub-Divisional Officer, Uditnagar. 400 workers of M/s. Gannon Dunkerly, a sub-con-

tractor of M/s. Uhdę Co.—another contractor of the Fertiliser Plant—also went on strike. This strike was called off on 14th December, 1960 and all except ten workers have resumed work. The work in the Fertiliser Plant is now going on with the full complement of labour.

12.12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 19th December, 1960 will consist of—

(1) Consideration and passing of—

The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, 1960.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of—

The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha;

The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(4) Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st August, 1958 to 31st July, 1959, on a motion to be

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (5) Discussion on the Report of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee, on a motion to be moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and others, on Wednesday, the 21st December, at 3 P.M.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Ferozabad): There has been so much agitation in the country about the bifurcation of the double-member constituencies. The hon. Minister has not said anything about it. We do not know whether any measure regarding that subject will be coming next week or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has only stated what is coming next week.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That means the Bill to that effect will not be coming?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means other things are not coming.

RE. POINT OF ORDER

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, before you take up the next item of business on the Order Paper, and call upon the hon. Prime Minister to introduce the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has ruled many a time that unless some work or some item on the agenda is before the House, a point of order about it cannot be raised. How can a point of order be raised about that?

A point of order cannot be raised in a vacuum. Let something come before the House.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It is on the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it come.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Under the rules, we are not permitted to raise a point of order when a question on any motion is being put to the House, and the procedure in this House has always been that the moment a Minister makes a motion regarding the introduction, the Chair puts the question and asks for the vote to be taken. That being so, I think it is within our rights for us to invoke rule 376(2) which says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

Now, my submission is that this business is before the House at the moment, because the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already made whatever statement he wished to make, and at the moment the business before the House is, according to the Order Paper, the motion to be moved by the Prime Minister. This goes to the root of the matter and the point of order I wish to raise is such that I hope you will be in a position to uphold it and stop further discussion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Before you give your ruling on the point of order, I may be allowed to...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First, let that point of order be decided. Rule 376 is before me. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has only stated what is to come next week, and there cannot be a point of order about the business that would be taken during the next week. There are still two days ahead. That is not the business before the House at this moment. So, that disposes of the point so far as

the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is concerned.

The second point is about the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill. It is on the agenda today and it has to be taken up next. But let it come before the House. The hon. Member has argued that after the Minister stands up to introduce it and just tries to get leave, the Speaker gets up and puts it to the House. But there is some interval in between, and then is the time for the hon. Member to get up and say, "Now, this item is before the House" and then raise his objection if any. Unless we take that up, and that comes up before the House, no point of order can be raised.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If I may anticipate, the point of order is....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But there is nothing before the House in relation to which a point of order can be raised. The hon. Prime Minister.

12.17 hrs.

ACQUIRED TERRITORIES (MERGER) BILL*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the merger into the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal of certain territories acquired in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan and for matters connected therewith."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the merger into the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal of certain territories acquired in pursuance

of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan and for matters connected therewith."

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I have got a different point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will hear all the points of order that are to be raised. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee.**

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a point of order in regard to the motion for leave to introduce which the Prime Minister has just made. I feel that the Bill which he has tried to introduce in this House is vitiated under the terms of the Constitution on account of certain defaults which have taken place in regard to the formulation of this business.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated in paragraph 3 as follows:

"As required by the proviso to Article 3 of the Constitution, this Bill was referred by the President to the Legislatures of the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal who have expressed their views thereon."

12. 18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

it is signed by the Prime Minister—**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**—and is dated the 12th December, 1960.

Under article 3, it has been said that the President shall ascertain the views of the legislatures of the States concerned before he makes his recommendation, and on this point the commentators seem to think that the views of the State legislatures are to be ascertained on two points: (a) as

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary—Part II—Section 2, dated 16-12-1960.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

regards the proposal to introduce the Bill and (b) as regards the provisions of the Bill. Article 168 defines what a legislature is supposed to be in the terms of our Constitution. Article 168(1) says:

"For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and

(a) in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, two Houses;"

It goes on to say that the two Houses are the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. As far as we know, the Legislatures of the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal have not expressed their views in regard to this Bill. I am astonished that on the 12th December, this statement was made by the Prime Minister. I cannot possibly associate prevarication with the Prime Minister, but his advisers seem to be very astonishing people.

Even today, the *Calcutta Statesman* has reported that:

"The Chairman of the West Bengal Legislative Council told reporters that the thought that the resolution on the Bill had been placed in the House the day before. It was, however, true that the House did not have the opportunity to express its opinion on it."

It was on the 12th December that Dr. B. C. Roy, the West Bengal Chief Minister, told the Legislative Assembly—and this is reported in the *Calcutta* edition of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of the 13th December that:

"He told the House that Government intended to bring the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill in the State Council today", i.e. Tuesday.

Here we find on the 12th December, a State paper being prepared and the signature of the Prime Minister purporting to be appended to it, which says something which is not true; and that is, that the State Legislatures of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal have expressed their views already. I have already said that article 3 is very clear that the President has to ascertain the views of the concerned Legislatures before he makes the recommendation. On the face of the Bill, it has been said that the President has made the recommendation. I take it that there has to be a certain physical lapse of time between the President ascertaining the views of the Legislatures concerned and then making the recommendation, on the basis of which the Prime Minister and the Government can put forward a Bill of this description.

I know also that in the West Bengal Assembly, the question was raised on the 4th December. They have passed a resolution in regard to what they considered, rightly or wrongly, to be the unconstitutionality of this particular Bill. I am not going into the merits of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Was it after the Bill was sent? Opinion can be expressed only after the Bill was sent. By that time, had the Bill been sent to them for the expression of opinion? I would like to know from the hon. Member when the Bill was sent to the Legislature.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The matter was referred by Government to the West Bengal Legislature and Legislature implies the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There is a mandatory provision of the Constitution to that effect. The matter was placed before the Legislative Assembly for some kind of discussion before the 12th December. A special resolution was passed by the West Bengal Assembly and on the 12th December the West Bengal Assembly held another discussion on

the motion of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, where nothing definitive was done and it was claimed that the views of the Legislative Assembly had not been communicated. That may be wrong, but as far as the West Bengal Legislative Council is concerned, according to all the papers we had access to, the matter was not placed before them till the 14th of this month. On the 14th, there was a pandemonium in the Council, because of which reason, the Chairman adjourned the House.

On the 15th again, the Chairman came, but no proceedings took place and the House was adjourned *sine die*. The Chairman told the correspondent of the *Statesman*, which I have quoted to you, that the views of the Legislative Council had not been collected and naturally, therefore, they could not have been communicated to the President.

My submission is—I want to make it early—that on the 12th December, the Statement of Objects and Reasons is prepared and in that Statement of Objects and Reasons, on the basis of which we are to proceed to consider whether the Bill is acceptable or not, there is an obviously fallacious statement, which I hesitate to describe as mendacious, because the views of the West Bengal Legislative Council have not been ascertained.

Mr. Speaker: There need be no hot words. Hon. Member need not say all that. The date is there. Let us hear the other side and not only one side. Hon. Members may know that under rule 72,

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the members...."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot take it as a point of order.

Sbri H. N. Mukerjee: It has already been permitted.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of point of order in this matter.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): It is a clear point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a point of order, it must be briefer still. What is the point of order?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order is that this Bill is vitiated *ab initio*, because this Bill was conditional upon the ascertainment by the President of the views of the Legislatures of certain concerned States, including the State of West Bengal. It so happens, from all the records that are available, that the view of the Legislature of West Bengal which includes according to the mandatory provision of the Constitution, the Legislative Assembly as well as the Legislative Council, has not been collected and communicated to the President. Therefore, it is impossible for the President, being a human being as he is, to recommend to this House after having ascertained the views, which he has not ascertained, and it is rather unfortunate that a mendacious statement is put in the mouth of the Prime Minister, because on the 12th December, he has signed this statement, which is not true. I am sorry to say that his advisers are putting him in an embarrassing situation. Therefore, *ab initio* this matter is void and this matter cannot come because it goes against the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker. Sir, I have a difficulty and I want you to relieve me of my difficulty. I feel certain processes have not been followed, which have to be strictly adhered to. I am not either for or against the Bill, but the point is I do not think Parliament is competent to entertain this Bill, unless certain conditions have been fulfilled and they

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

have not been fulfilled maybe only in one item. The fact is we are not yet competent to entertain this Bill, because all the processes have not been completed.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On important points of order, Members are given a chance of expressing their views too. I have definite views about this matter. I understand that the point of order is quite relevant, but the only requirement under article 3 is that the Bill must have been first referred to the Legislatures concerned. It is not mentioned there that the Statement of Objects and Reasons should be dated such and such. He is objecting to the date of the signature of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in this Statement of Objects and Reasons.

In the last para of the Statement, it is said:

"As required by the proviso of article 3 of the Constitution, this Bill was referred by the President to the Legislatures of the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal, who have expressed their views thereon."

This statement was recorded after the Bill had been duly referred to the Legislatures as required by the Constitution. Therefore, this statement had been signed only after their objections were collected. The Prime Minister has rightly mentioned on the date of 12th December that the Bill had been referred to the State Legislatures. Therefore, there is no point or order. (Interruptions).

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): On this matter, may I be given a chance? I have a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will hear me and then I will hear hon. Members. This is rather an unfortunate matter. When points of order are raised, I am here to dispose of

them. Whenever I have a doubt, I will certainly ask Shri Tyagi's opinion. Why does he make himself the Attorney-General of this House? I am really surprised. So far as this matter is concerned, I was about to call upon the hon. Prime Minister, if he has to say anything. I will certainly ascertain the views of the whole House if I have doubts about the point of order. I cannot go on having a general discussion on every point of order that is raised. I have to dispose of it immediately. If there is another point of order, I will come to it. What is the need for this? I have heard the point of order, which is simple. I am now asking the Prime Minister for a clarification. If I still have a doubt, I will ask any hon. Member. Now, of his own accord, the hon. Member starts giving his views. Then the difficulty is that if I allow one hon. Member, how can I shut out another hon. Member who starts giving his views. Now I would like to put one or two questions to the Prime Minister. Under article 3, when a Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of a State for expressing its views thereon, he can fix a time-limit within which the views of the State have to be expressed. Has that date been fixed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These papers were sent on behalf of the President on the 23rd October and the date fixed was a month ahead of it, that is, 23rd November. So far as Assam and Punjab Governments and their legislatures were concerned, they sent their replies within that month, a full record of them. So, no question arises about them.

In regard to the West Bengal Assembly, as the House will remember, various objections were raised by the West Bengal Government. This matter was indeed raised here also, the legal objections I mean, and I stated at some length what the legal position was then, in this House, and I submitted to you, Sir, and through you to the House that the legal objec-

tions raised had no substance. That was the position. Nevertheless, when the date 23rd November passed, we recommended to the President to issue further directions extending that date, as provided for by the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: What was the date?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The last date. Extension was given up to 15th December. It was done so that they could be given some time and they could consider it before the 15th December. That was the position.

So far as the West Bengal Assembly is concerned, they had considered this much earlier, when they raised these objections. Now, technically speaking, I am advised that is enough so far as the Assembly is concerned, that is to say, we are satisfied that the President had sent it to them. If they did not consider it in the proper way, that is not the fault of the President or of anybody else. However, that question does not arise because the time was actually extended till the 15th December and they were asked, both the Assembly and the Council were asked, through the President to do this. Thereafter, the West Bengal Assembly did consider it at some length and the matter was placed before the Council too and they considered it, though their consideration was not completed because, as the hon. Member said, there was disorder and there was some difficulty in carrying on. So, after various attempts the Chairman of the Council adjourned the Council.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who raised the point of order says that it was sent to the Council on the 13th of December.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): On the 14th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was sent from here several days earlier to the West Bengal Government. The previous objections raised were, you
1628 (Ai) LS.—4.

will remember, that it should not have been sent that way and that the President should have directly sent it to the Speaker or the Chairman. I submitted then that was not the correct procedure and it had not been followed for the last ten years whenever this question had arisen. A State Ministry is functioning on behalf of the President, like here the Ministries are functioning on behalf of the President. The President does not write to you, normally, directly on any subject, because somebody has to put a motion forward. So, it was decided like this and we had sent this to the West Bengal Government in the name of the President, and the West Bengal Government first placed it before the Assembly—it is up to them to place it wherever they like—there was discussion there and after finishing that discussion it was placed before the Council. There was a short difference in time of a few days and they dealt with one House first and then with the other. We have received full reports from the West Bengal Government of the proceedings of the Assembly and the Council till it was adjourned.

Now what are the requirements of law in this matter? The requirements are, if the hon. Member will look into them, three, in regard to any such matter. There must be a recommendation of the President to such a piece of legislation. That has been fulfilled. The President must refer the Bill to the State Legislatures concerned for expressing their views thereon. No. 2, I submit that it was referred. There is no doubt about it that it was referred. Thirdly, the period specified in the reference or the further period that may be allowed has to expire. I submit this has also happened. The period specified in the extended reference to them has expired. Otherwise, if it was said that we must wait for a definite answer from them and cannot proceed, Parliament may be held up. A particular Assembly or a Council may not choose to say anything or say "We will not say anything". The

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point is that it is a reference to them and if that reference is not taken advantage of within the stated period, well, it does not vitiate any proceeding. That is the point. I submit that all these three requirements, that is, President's recommendation, President's reference of the Bill to the State Legislatures and the expiry of the period specified in the reference, all these three have been fulfilled.

Now the hon. Member has drawn attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is a small matter and the hon. Member surely realises that all these Bills are printed in advance, two or three days before they are placed before the House. The actual date in fact is the date when I present it. In fact, the formal copy of the Bill which I have placed in the Secretariat has today's date on it. That is the formal copy which contains the date. But it was printed ahead for facility's sake. Otherwise, we would not have been able to produce copies of the Bill. So, the date which I have given to it is the date on which I have placed it before you.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow. I am satisfied.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. I must also be satisfied. I am a member of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him resume his seat. So far as points of order are concerned, it is not as if every hon. Member has a right to speak. I have heard both sides, I am thoroughly satisfied and I am coming to a conclusion. He has heard them also. He has no right to go on interrupting the proceedings from time to time. He must also understand his limitations.

Now the point is this. A point of order has been raised, based evidently

on the printed Statement of Objects and Reasons, a copy of which was circulated to him, dated the 12th December 1960. If time had been extended by the President till 15th December, one would naturally be under the impression that it is premature; and without ascertaining the views of the Legislature there is no meaning in coming to this House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Perhaps you were not in the Chair when I quoted from today's edition of the Statesman and here is a whole paper—I have brought the whole of it—where the Chairman of the West Bengal Legislative Council is reported clearly to have stated that the Bill had been placed in the House the day before but the House did not have the opportunity to express its opinion on it.

Shri Tyagi: There are two Bills.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Even today the opinion has not been given. That is a mandatory provision.

Shri Tyagi: May I submit that there are two Bills? Which one is he referring to? One is the Merger Bill and the other is the Constitution Amendment Bill. The difficulty arose with regard to one and not the other.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one Bill that is sought to be introduced.

Shri Tyagi: But he is referring to the other Bill. Therefore I have to point this out. There were two Bills referred to the West Bengal Assembly. One was referred earlier on which there was not much trouble. The trouble arose when the Constitution Amendment Bill went there. Therefore a distinction must be made between the two. Both the Bills were not considered simultaneously.

Shri Bimal Ghose rose—

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The other Bill is not within the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Assembly to consider at all. That is a Constitution Amendment Bill which this Parliament alone can consider.

Mr. Speaker: Under article 3 it has to go to them.

Now the point is this. I have a copy of the Bill before me. In that copy the statement of objects and reasons is dated the 12th December. Evidently the same copy was circulated to the hon. Member, **Shri Mukerjee**.

An Hon. Member: To all of us.

Mr. Speaker: If time had been given up to the 15th December, how does it happen that the President has come to the conclusion even in advance of the 15th? That is the point that was raised. Then **Shri Mukerjee** also relies upon the fact that the Chairman West Bengal Legislative Council made a statement, which has appeared in the *Statesman*, that the Council had no opportunity to dispose of it there and that it was placed before it only the previous day.

Now three issues arise. Originally in the Constitution, as it was framed, it was said that you must get their consent. But their consent may be given or may not be given and therefore it would become impossible to get along with a legislation. Therefore subsequently the Constitution was amended suitably to say that it must only be referred to them to express their views, but if they do not do so, we ought not to wait indefinitely for them to express their views. They need not express their consent. But if they do not express their views and begin to quarrel amongst themselves, I do not know if I should be called upon to put off this. 15th December was the date given. Before that it is open to both the Houses of legislature to express their views. If one House does not care to express its views, we are not bound to it.

The only other point is that by a mistake the copy of the Bill which had been printed earlier and has been circulated to hon. Members bears the date 12th December. But the Bill has been introduced only after the 15th December. Thus there is no irregularity committed.

The President has given his recommendation. Secondly, the Bill was sent to the West Bengal Assembly and the West Bengal Legislative Council, that is, to the West Bengal legislature. Once it goes to the Assembly it is their business to send it to the other House. It was sent to the other House also who could have disposed of it that very day or it might have been sent to them earlier. We have absolutely no jurisdiction there except for sending it to the legislature. Then it is in their jurisdiction. Therefore the terms of article 3 have been complied with. We need not wait indefinitely for the expression of their views.

Rightly, as the hon. Prime Minister pointed out, the Bill was presented here on the 16th, that is, after the lapse of the period prescribed by the President. Therefore there is no irregularity. Only by mistake the earlier copy has been circulated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In regard to the Constitution every principle of interpretation of statutes insists that there should be exact application of the rules envisaged in the Constitution. This is a matter which might affect subsequent events also.

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This matter might very well be a footling little thing. That is why I feel, if your ruling implies that Government can come forward and state that the President has made a certain recommendation having ascertained the views of certain legislatures in advance of those things, because we got this earlier than the 16th and this was printed much earlier—this whole statement was prepared much earlier—

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

if in regard to constitutional changes this kind of liberty is taken by Government, where shall we go? We are supposed to be the people who do not care for the Constitution. But you are the guardian of the Constitution as far as this House is concerned which is a sovereign assembly. Are we going to interpret the provisions of the Constitution liberally only because this Government has behaved in a fashion which suggests egregious neglect of its liabilities and obligations? Article 3 makes a special provision about the States and India is a Union of States. The amendment of the Constitution is being done without any reference to the States. Here a reference is being made to the States. A particular State may be refractory. But for that reason to condemn it out of hand and not give it the opportunity even to express its views and only to say that because there has been some pandemonium in the legislature there the Government could not but proceed quickly because Government has made its commitments elsewhere; that is riding roughshod over the wording and the spirit of the Constitution. I think the hon. Prime Minister should consider this matter much more carefully than he has done so far.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is a clarification which I wish to seek from you. It is in regard to one item only. While I fully agree with Professor Hiren Mukerjee in regard to the wrong date being given to you and the right date being given to the Secretary, I find myself in a difficulty. The difficulty is this. It does not seem fair to me, or to anyone of us here, to say that the West Bengal Council had not had an opportunity to express its views. Disorder can also be an expression of views. People walking out—it has happened—is also an expression. I would like you to enlighten me on this.

Mr. Speaker: I am not called upon to say whether disorder amounts to expression of views or not here. The

only point that we have to consider is this. Let us not swerve from the point. The point is whether it has been referred to the legislature for expression of their views and whether an opportunity has been given to them for the expression of their views. They may not care to meet at all. But we are not concerned with that. They may meet and then quarrel. We are not concerned with that also.

As regards the point whether those terms have been compiled with or not, I am thoroughly satisfied that the President has sent it for the opinion of the legislature. The only thing that has been raised somewhat pertinently, is that the President, according to the copy that has been circulated to us, seems to have come to the conclusion regulating the recommendation on this in advance of the time that has been prescribed. The President is to wait, otherwise it is meaningless. If the Bill is sent to the legislature for expressing their views, the President cannot in anticipation come to a conclusion irrespective of the views expressed. He cannot anticipate that that expression of views would be made or would not be made. Under those circumstances it is just and proper that the President should wait till the views are received. If the views are not received until the date expires, after the date has expired he can come to a conclusion. Therefore any impression created that the President comes to a conclusion in advance irrespective of the views I am not going to allow. According to the copy that has been circulated it is unfortunate that it should appear that on the 12th itself, that is, three days in advance of the final date fixed for the purpose, the President came to a conclusion. The President must have known—and I am sure the Government which advises the President must know—that the time has been extended till the 15th. This unfortunate mistake ought not to have occurred. I therefore request the hon. Prime Minister to get the

President's recommendation today. Now that 15th is over it is open to him to do so. I do not ask him to send it again to the legislature. But let it appear to this House that the President came to the conclusion after the period was over, that is, after the 15th.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The President's approval of this Bill has no relation to the legislature's opinion. It is taken previously. It is only then that we proceed with it. So, there is a recommendation of the President for us to consider this matter regardless....

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That was the point that I was going to make.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore that was over and done with. Now what the hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukherjee, has drawn attention to is the date 12th there. In the last paragraph of the statement of objects and reasons it is stated—it is not the President who comes in the picture now—

“As required by the proviso to article 3 of the Constitution, this Bill was referred by the President to the Legislatures of the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal who have expressed their views thereon.”

That is a statement being made by me: not by the President. This is a statement which I made naturally in the expectation. We had to get this printed previously. We wanted to give time to the Members to look at it. Actually, of course, it is introduced today. The statement is as from today. It is perfectly correct, I think that the date should now there be today's date. Also I am perfectly prepared to correct that now or at a later stage as you may be pleased to advise to make it more in conformity with actual happenings.

I repeat, what is necessary for us is not the consent of the legislatures

or even the fact that they have considered it; it is that they should be given an opportunity to consider it and the period given to them should expire. These are the two things. These have been fulfilled. As stated here, “who have expressed their views” applies fully to the Asam legislature, to the Punjab Legislature and to the Assembly of West Bengal. It does not fully apply to the Council for the simple reason that because of disorder and the rest, they could not do it. But, they were given a chance. The legalities of the position are complete. But, I should be glad to vary the statement to make that little point clear by a few words here and there and change the date if you will permit me.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: This, I was going to raise.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. The hon. Member wants to oppose it. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri sent me two letters saying that he wants to object to the introduction of the Bill. I will allow him an opportunity. This is a point of order which has been admitted.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I wanted to raise the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If he raises another point of order, I will come to it later on.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Here is a difficulty arising out of your ruling. Just now, you said that you direct the hon. Prime Minister to obtain....

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. What I meant was, under article 3, rightly as the hon. Prime Minister has pointed out, the President must recommend and send it to the state legislatures before the Bill is introduced. That has been done. The legislatures are given an opportunity to express their views. Before introduction, the idea of sending it to the legislatures is for the purpose of finding out whether any further modification is necessary or any other thing

and whether it has to be presented to this House or dropped. The only matter in this case is this printing on the 12th of December. The Government—of course, the President always means the Government—has considered, rather waited until the 15th to see whether they had an opportunity to consider. Otherwise the granting of time till the 15th will become absolutely useless. The hon. Prime Minister has explained and he has presented this only on the 16th. The Government has waited sufficiently long to ascertain what the views of the legislature are. Therefore, there is no objection. It is only a technical one. He is now prepared to correct it. I request hon. Members to treat the 12th December as 16th December in the copies that have been given. There is no point of order. Let us proceed.

Shri Tyagi: Do I take it that your previous ruling has been revised after the later ruling?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want the President's recommendation now. All that I meant was, for the hon. Minister, instead of having it printed on the 12th, it is enough, if it is printed on the 16th. Otherwise, there is no irregularity.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say one word, Sir, for the information of the House? I am having placed in the Library of Parliament the proceedings of the State legislatures of Assam and Punjab and the Bengal Assembly.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): May I seek a clarification? I would like to know on what date the President made this recommendation that this Bill should be considered by the Lok Sabha, whether it was on the 12th, 13th or 14th or after the midnight of the 15th of December.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not followed. The President is not bound to make a recommendation here. The President prepares the Bill and sends it away.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): I think he is bound to make a recommendation.

Shri Tangamani: He is bound to make a recommendation to this House that this House may take this into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: That does not depend upon the expression of views by the Bengal Legislature. This is unnecessary. So far as recommendation to this House is concerned, because this involves some expenditure, the recommendation under that article does not depend upon the expression of opinion of the legislature of Bengal. That is independently of it. Has it been put to the House?

Sardar Hukam Singh: The motion was put. The question has to be put.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I point out, Sir?....

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the point of order?

Shri Vajpayee: Apart from the date, there must be a correction in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The West Bengal Legislative Council has not been consulted. They have not been given an opportunity to express their views.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It has been consulted.

Shri Vajpayee: A moment ago, the Prime Minister was pleased to say that he will correct this also that the Council was not given time to express its views.

Mr. Speaker: The Council was consulted. The Council did not give its view.

Shri Vajpayee: It has been stated that the legislatures have expressed their views. But, the Council has not expressed any view.

Mr. Speaker: That is the view.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am perfectly agreeable. I am not very specially proficient in the art of law. I am perfectly agreeable to make that minor correction by a few words now or later. I am in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have a little difficulty. I would like to have an assurance from you. I feel I must get it from you because you have given the ruling. There is such a thing as sufficiency of time. Just one minute ago, the Prime Minister says, all right, if you will permit me, I can change the date from the 12th to 16th or whatever it is. I hope this will not happen again.

Shri Tyagi: May I know one thing?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no discussion on the point of order. I have given my ruling on the point of order. He wants to oppose it?

Shri Tyagi: I wanted your ruling on another matter whether the Statement of Objects and Reasons is considered to be a part of the Bill. The House is not required to vote on it. This is only by way of information. It is not part of the Bill. It is as good as a speech.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: You have already disposed of my point of order. Shall I oppose the Bill? I want to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I oppose the introduction of the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill. Although the Bill apparently provides for the merger into the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal of certain territories acquired in pursuance of the Agreement entered into between the Government of India and

the Government of Pakistan and it may seem that in the case of India, it is gaining some territory, we cannot forget the fact that this Bill flows from the Indo-Pakistan Agreement which is one integrated whole. We cannot also forget on this occasion that the said Agreement, in so far as it affects India, has violated every canon of democratic principle and the people's sacred rights of nationality and citizenship. The agreement is an instance of our abject surrender to the blackmailing tactics of our refractory neighbour. I do not want to go into the details of the agreement at this stage, but on these grounds we have to oppose the Bill.

13 hrs.

Secondly, although the Bill is named Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, it is, in a sense, a misnomer. If you look at the Second Schedule of the Bill, you will find that in paragraph 2, item (10) of the agreement which is appended, it has been mentioned:

"Exchange of old Cooch Behar enclaves in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India without claim to compensation for extra area going to Pakistan, is agreed to."

This means we are really ceding something like 11 sq. miles to Pakistan without any compensation. We are making a free gift of it, we are ceding it. Although it is called Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, it is really a Bill for cession so far as this item is concerned.

Thirdly, my further objection to this Bill is that the territories which we are getting and which are going to be merged into the territory of India have been very vaguely and imprecisely defined. If you again look at the Second Schedule of the Bill, you will find that item (5) of paragraph 2 with regard to the boundary disputes of 24 Parganas—Khulna and 24 Parganas—Jesore, says:

"It is agreed that the mean of the two respective claims of India

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

and Pakistan should be adopted, taking the river as a guide, as far as possible, in the case of the later dispute (Ichhamati river)."

Similarly, with regard to item (7), the Piyain and Surma river regions have yet to be demarcated, yet to be ascertained, measured as to what would be the actual extent of territory that would be coming to us. Even with regard to the Cooch Behar enclaves, whose boundaries are fairly well known and can be ascertained from the old records of Cooch Behar State, we only find mention of the enclaves, we do not find any mention of the extent of territory that is coming to us.

If I may refer to you to an old Act passed by the provisional Parliament, the Assam Alteration of Boundaries Act, Act 47 of 1951, there nearly 32 sq. miles of Assam's territory and India's territory was transferred to the State of Bhutan. There it was precisely stated that the strip of territory measuring so much, with the boundaries indicated, was to be ceded to the State of Bhutan. But here we find...

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir. As far as I understand, the merits of the Bill can be gone into only when you are pleased to say that the Bill is under consideration. You have not yet been pleased to announce that the Bill is under consideration. So, this is not the stage for a detailed discussion of the merits of the Bill. He can raise objection—I can understand that but he is going into the merits of the Bill. Is this the stage to go into the merits?

Mr. Speaker: Rule 72 reads:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory

statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

He is opposing the motion, and says that the Bill ought not to be introduced. If the motion giving leave to introduce the Bill is carried, his objection will not stand. I am not allowing him to argue. He has referred to three points. The third is that the boundaries have not been properly demarcated. On this ground also he says the Bill has to be thrown out, leave ought not to be given. We will come to it later on, but at this stage points on which the House has to come to a conclusion whether to give leave or not can be considered. He need not develop any argument.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I wish to say that this Bill is vague and imprecise and bad in law and will be thrown out as in the case of some land laws and civil laws.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the merger into the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal of certain territories acquired in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I †introduce the Bill.

13.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move for leave to

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 16th December, 1960.

introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I wish to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: He has already given the arguments.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Not on this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Let me place the motion before the House.

"Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have already stated, in connection with the other Bill, two of the principal arguments, that is, that the Indo-Pakistan agreement violates every canon of democracy and consigns about 17,000 of our people to the tender mercies of a military dictatorship ruling in the theocratic State of Pakistan. I have already referred to the vagueness of the Bill. That applies to this Bill also.

Thirdly, although the Bill purports to follow the opinion of the Supreme Court, the manner in which the Supreme Court's judgment has been interpreted and the Constitution has been interpreted and the manner in which the Bill has been couched, I feel, would amount to a fraud on the Constitution.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I oppose the introduction of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill not because I am not eager for an agreement with Pakistan on as cordial a basis as is possible, but because I feel that Government in this matter has proceeded precipitately and without understanding the issues involved. I am very keen to see, and we have said this in this House over and over again, that all our differences with Pakistan are resolved as soon as ever that is possible, but that is no reason why the interests of our people should be sacrificed in a careless fashion. Almost in a fit of absentmindedness our people are now being carted away from one allegiance to another without any reason that warrants itself to the conscience of this House as far as I can interpret it. This matter has a long history, and there has been a reference to the Supreme Court. And the finding of the Supreme Court, as far as we can understand it, is very clear on this point, that at the time when the negotiations were going on with Pakistan, there was an understanding on the part of our Government that it was only the question of boundary disputes which were going to be settled one way or the other, and because it was a matter merely of adjustment of boundary disputes, very probably, in 1958, sufficient attention was not given to this proposition. The Supreme Court has made it very clear—and at this point of time, I am not going to refer to its judgment in any detail—that the argument which was strenuously and earnestly put forward by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Government was wrong, that it was not a matter merely of the adjustment of a boundary dispute but it was in fact a question of cession or alienation of a certain part of our territory.

It so happens also from a purely human point of view that the territory which is now proposed to be given over has a population where the majority community is very largely composed of the people who have

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

already once been uprooted from their homeland, and who are now facing the eventual possibility of rather another uprooting.

In view of the finding of the Supreme Court that this was not a mere boundary dispute, that it was not a mere adjustment which was being sought to be satisfactorily settled by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in 1958, but that it really amounted to a cession or alienation of a certain part of Indian territory, I feel that *ab initio* the agreement was arrived at in a condition which vitiates the entire proceeding, and that is why I wish that the matter should be held up, though, after all, we want in India and in Pakistan settlement and peace, particularly, in our border regions; even in the border regions, if a settlement which is so egregiously unfair to the inhabitants concerned takes place, naturally there would be no peace. I say also that as in the nineteenth century when Matternich and the Congress of Vienna were operating, people were treated like human cattle to be transported from one allegiance to the other, here without any reference to the people of the area concerned, who were obviously unanimously opposed to this kind of a change of allegiance, this decision has been arrived at by Government. I feel that Government has done things in a huff. I feel that if the Prime Minister comes and tells us that it is an issue of the prestige of the country, because the Prime Minister of India has given his word which has got to be honoured, he is not really posing the prestige of the country and of himself in the proper perspective. The prestige of India and of the Prime Minister will rise higher in the world, if the Prime Minister says today that it was on the basis of a misapprehension that in 1958, in so far as the Berubari transfer was concerned, he had come to an agreement with Pakistan. That is why I say that it does not hurt our prestige at all if we reconsider the matter,

hold the things up and have a real proper agreement with Pakistan which would settle matters and which will not leave a hang-over of frontier disputes and troubles of the sort which I am sure will follow from the proceedings which the Prime Minister is trying to initiate in this House.

Shri Hem Barua: May I say a few words?..

Shri Mahanty: I wish to oppose this motion for a different reason....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I wish to oppose this motion for a different reason. Under Entry 14 in List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Government of India are entitled to enter into any kind of decision in any kind of international conferences or agreement with any kind of foreign Powers. This Bill has been framed on the basis of the Nehru-Noon agreement, of which mention has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We are going to implement the Nehru-Noon Agreement by means of this Bill, but this House was never been afforded an opportunity to discuss the Nehru-Noon agreement, much less to ratify it; the House has never been given an opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of that agreement and its merits and demerits, and it is on the basis of that agreement that this Bill has been framed. We feel it very improper on the part of Government to have come forward before this House with this Bill for implementing an agreement which the Parliament had no opportunity to discuss. Therefore, it has been my painful duty to oppose this motion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has got only a right to state his point, and he has done so. He has stated that the agreement ought to have been ratified by this House and thereafter

only this Bill should have been brought forward. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: The result is on the Board. Has any hon. Member's vote not been recorded?

Shri Abdul Latif (Bijnor): My vote is not recorded. I voted for 'Ayes'.

Shri C. D. Pande (Nainital): There is no light on my table.

Division No. 6]

Abdul Latif, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Achar, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Atchamamba, Dr.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupel, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bholi Sardar, Shri
Bhat, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Ghosh, Shri Aruliy
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Mathi, Shri
Heda, Shri

Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jhunjunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Keshava, Shri
Khadiwala, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kistaiya, Shri
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lahiri, Shri
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Manaan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harihar Chandra
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri R. R.

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bhagalpur): I voted for 'Ayes'. But the machine has not worked.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Con- tai): I voted for 'Noes'. But my vote is not recorded.

Shri Radha Mohan Singh (Ballia): I voted for 'Ayes'. But it is not recorded.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister's vote has not been recorded!

The result of the division is as follows:

'Ayes' 169*; 'Noes' 46.

AYES

13.18 hrs.

Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Mobiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Murty, Shri M. S.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nanda, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasaamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri R. D.
Patil, Shri T. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Mohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri

*This figure was subsequently corrected as 170, vide Debates dated 19th December, 1960.

Bill

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
 Ramaul, Shri S. N.
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Hanmanth
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhole
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Narapa
 Reddy, Shri Rami
 Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rungtong Suisa, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.

Samantsinhar, Dr.
 Sembandam, Shri
 Sankarapandian, Shri
 Serhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raju
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Sharma, Pandit K. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Swami Ramanand
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Sardar
 Tatiq, Shri A. M.
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
 Thakore, Shri M. B.
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
 Tyagi, Shri
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Verma, Shri B. B.
 Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
 Vedakumari, Kumari M.
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

NOES

Assar, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri Pramatha
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Das Gupta, Shri B.
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Elias, Shri Muhammed
 Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
 Ghose, Shri Bimal
 Godara, Shri S. C.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Khushwaqt Rai, Shri
 Kodiyan, Shri
 Kunhan, Shri
 Mahagaonkar, Shri
 Mahanty, Shri
 Majhi, Shri R. C.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mullick, Shri B. C.
 Pandey, Shri Sarju
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

Patil, Shri U. L.
 Pillai, Shri Anthony
 Prodhan, Shri B. C.
 Punnoose, Shri
 Rajendra Singh, Shri
 Ram Garib, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Sampath, Shri
 Seth, Shri B. C.
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Sugandhi, Shri
 Supaka, Shri
 Tangamani, Shri
 Thakore, Shri M. B.
 Vajpayee, Shri
 Verma, Shri Ramji

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I introduce the Bill.

13.22 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Mahagaon): No time has been allotted to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I think 2 hours have been allotted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): We are only going to

consider it in the Business Advisory Committee today.

Mr. Speaker: We shall carry on even then. What time is necessary for this Bill?

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Three hours.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may be decided the next day. We will carry on till 2-30 P.M. today.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This Bill mainly seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission which are: (a) to continue protection beyond the 31st December 1960, in the case of sheet glass, aluminium, engineers' steel files, aluminium conductor steel reinforced and All aluminium conductor, cotton textile machinery, ball bearings, power and distribution transformers, bicycle, piston assembly, and automobile sparking plug; and (b) to discontinue protection with effect from the 1st January 1961, in the case of calcium lactate, plywood and teachests, wood screw, bare copper conductor and electrolytic copper rods and coils and automobile hand tyre inflater.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's reports on all these industries and of Government's Resolutions on these reports have already been laid on the Table of the House for the information of hon. Members, and notes on each of these industries have been already circulated to hon. Members. The notes circulated to the Members contain a gist of the Tariff Commission's recommendations for the continuance or discontinuance of protection, as the case may be, in each case. Hon. Members will, no doubt, have gone through the documents and I need not, therefore, take much time of the House by going into the details of these industries.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We got it only two days ago.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is only the gist. The main reports and the Government's Resolutions in detail have been before hon. Members for months.

I shall first give the House a brief resume of the working of the Tariff Commission with particular reference to the protection to indigenous industries. Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a permanent Tariff Commission was constituted in January 1952. The Commission's functions include *inter alia* dealing with references from Government on matters relating to tariff protection generally, and keeping a careful watch over the progress of protected industries, and thirdly, dealing with references from Government on the fixation of fair prices for commodities for protecting consumer interests, whether they belong to the protected industries or the general gamut of industries. At the time of the establishment of the Commission, there were as many as 43 industries enjoying protection. These industries were reviewed by the Commission during the course of the last 7 years and protection to some of them was discontinued due to its recommendations. The Commission also examined the claims of certain new industries, which were growing up, for protection. While the Commission recommended the grant of protection to some, it rejected the claims of those which did not deserve protection. At present, there are 28 industries enjoying protection, out of which protection is now being discontinued to four industries and a part of another industry.

This is a very healthy and welcome development because as the industrial vista is growing, it is not necessary to protect those industries which have really come of age and which have started production on economic norms.

The Commission also conducts *ad hoc* investigations into the justification or otherwise of the selling prices

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

affected or proposed to be affected by manufacturers and advises Government suitably in the matter. Several inquiries on the price structure of different commodities have, as the House is aware, been made by the Commission during the last year.

The broad principles laid down in the revised Industrial Policy of 1956 is being continuously followed by Government during the last several years. Industrial production in 1959 in general recorded an all-round improvement owing to concerted efforts put in by industries to attain the targets laid down in the Second Five Year Plan. I am glad to say that even during the current years, the production, according to the last ten months' average, is more than 13.5 per cent, growing at that rate, which is faster than previous years since 1947, and particularly since the Tariff Commission was established. This is a very healthy and welcome growth, and I do hope that the House appreciates all these efforts in diverse directions.

The progress of the protected sector as a whole was in line with the general trend. Development in the protected sector during the last three years was characterised by rise in output, fuller utilisation of existing capacity or installation of fresh capacity and diversification in the range of manufactures. Here I would like to state that we give greater importance to the fuller utilisation of capacity, though all the time we give assistance and encouragement to the development of new capacities also. Despite handicaps, the protected sector has played its part well in implementing programmes of industrial development envisaged in the Second Plan. Thus industries producing plywood, teachests, ball bearings, grinding wheels, electric motors, power and distribution transformers and bicycles either established or by 1959 even exceeded the respective targets of capacity to be attained by the end of 1960-61, the last year of the Second

Five Year Plan. As the House is aware, in most cases we had to up-grade targets more than once during the current plan. During the last three years, the protected industries have, by and large, increased their capacity and output. Many of them have also diversified their production and considerably improved the quality of their products. The prices of a large number of products have remained relatively steady and even in those cases where the prices fluctuated, the variations were not generally above normal.

While the working of the companies resulted in their improved financial position, the dividends declared were not, on the whole, very high; and a good part of the profits made was purposefully ploughed back into the industries. An increasing share of the effective demand is now met by protected industries thereby reducing the pressure on our limited foreign exchange.

As a matter of fact, during the last 4 years, since the foreign exchange difficulties cropped up, the House has observed, I do believe, that we have been cutting down our imports of a large number of commodities, now ranging to almost 200 products since the development of this crisis in foreign exchange.

It is sometimes contended that in the context of the present restrictions on imports, tariff protection is only of academic interest. While there is some force in this contention, it cannot be denied that tariff protection has its own merits and it is necessary for the development of industry, because it gives us a comparative idea about the cost of production and how the economic norms of production in our industries compare favourably with those of their counterparts in the rest of the world. If we simply close our eyes to tariff enquiries and merely state that because there is no foreign exchange or because the import restrictions are there, therefore no tariff enquiry is necessary as to how an

industry is developing, then, perhaps, it would be too much of complacency and the whole aspect of our production economy as compared to the rest of the world would be lost sight of.

Whereas regulation of imports is mainly governed by the foreign exchange resources and must, therefore, necessarily vary with exigencies, tariff protection alone gives an assurance to the protected industries that, so long as they play their role for development properly, they would continue to get assistance from Government. Tariff protection has also proved a useful instrument in attracting foreign capital and technical collaboration, as in the case of bicycles, grinding wheels, A.C.S.R. dyestuffs and aluminium industries.

It is often stated that the protected industries make excessive profits. This contention, on the whole, is not borne out by an analysis of the balance sheets of protected industries. Besides, during its periodical review for continuance of protection to industries, the Commission examines costs and selling prices to find out whether any industry is making high profits. The balance sheets of most of the companies examined by the Tariff Commission show that this is generally not so. Sometimes profits also accrue to the protected industries due to diverse manufacturing programmes and one cannot say that the amount of profits is due only to the protected item. When the industry comprises a large number of units, the quantum of protection is determined by the Commission on the basis of the cost of representative unit or units and it is only natural in such an event for the more efficient units to make somewhat larger profits than the less efficient ones. It is a desirable goal. It is also on the basis of a representative unit that the idea of comparative cost is being continuously developed. To prescribe and enforce a uniform rate of profit for all the units in an industry is neither practical nor desirable because that would not be the

right policy to remove the natural incentive for greater efficiency and greater productivity. During its review of the working of protection there is an independent and continuous check by the Tariff Commission on the profits made by units in the protected sector.

I do not want to take more time in going from industry to industry except that I would like only to highlight the performance of a few of the industries which are under review today, namely, the Cotton Textile machinery and the Aluminium industry, the Bicycle industry, the Ball-bearing industry. Sir, out of the whole gamut of industries being covered by this Bill, these are the four which I would particularly like the attention of the House to be drawn to.

In the field of textile machinery only before a few years, if I may say so, before 5 years, the production was hardly less than a crore of rupees which today has risen to about Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 crores per year. This is a very welcome development because in the Second Five Year Plan period we have been giving special emphasis to the manufacture of industrial machinery, apart from extra machinery. Also the House is aware that the total gross production of industrial machinery in 1960 is running at the rate of more than Rs. 130 to Rs. 140 crores as compared to less than Rs. 10 crores five years before. This is as it should be because in a country which is trying to develop its industry in a very fast manner the right emphasis on industrial machinery and machine tools is something to be welcomed and desired for.

In the field of textile machinery, we have now more or less, as far as the spinning aspects are concerned, except the blow-room, practically covered all the types of items of industrial machinery required for a textile mill. We have recently licensed 5 automatic looms and in the next 2 years I am quite hopeful that the production

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

capacity of textile machines would rise to Rs. 20 to Rs. 21 crores per year as against the demand of textile machinery in the country which is estimated at Rs. 30 crores per year under the Third Five Year Plan. So, we are reaching practically 75 to 80 per cent of self-sufficiency in most of the requirements of the textile industry, as far as the machinery part is concerned.

In the bicycle industry also there has been great development. When India became independent, as one can recall, there was hardly an import of 65,000 to 70,000 bicycles. In the maximum year the bicycles imported were about Rs. 2½ lakhs of which 80 to 90 per cent was all imported stuff, CKD and the Indian part of it was hardly 5 to 10 per cent, of labour involved in assembling the component parts imported from outside. It is a welcome sign that, particularly due to the great pioneering effort in the Punjab and the rest of India—I mention Punjab because it is in the vanguard of the small industry, cycles, instruments and sewing machines and others—today we find that we are producing between large-scale which is claiming about 12 to 12½ lakhs cycles per year and the small scale which produces about 3 lakh cycles; we have exceeded the targets, of the Second Five Year Plan, of the cycle industry. From the import of 75,000 bicycles at the time of independence today we claim to produce a million and a half cycles per year which are wholly indigenous, except for Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 for the imported component of a cycle of Rs. 100. Therefore, I do hope the House will appreciate the efforts of the cycle industry, both small scale and large scale sectors, for having made us not only self-sufficient today; but also for having placed us in a position when we can make efforts to export some of our cycles to foreign countries.

Then, regarding ball-bearings. Previously, there was only one unit just

in production. Its production has also tremendously grown as I have shown in the memorandum placed before the House. We have licensed one more unit and there are about 20 small units developing in the ball-bearing industry. Of course, we are yet very much far away from the stage when we can claim any self-sufficiency in ball-bearings. But, I am glad to inform the House that we are thinking of establishing in the public sector a very major unit to manufacture ball-bearings, roller-bearings, coach-bearings and taper-bearings to cover practically the major requirements of this country in different bearings.

Over and above that, we are trying to encourage 5 to 6 units in the private sector to manufacture the ball-bearings, roller-bearings and the taper-bearings required. And, we do hope that by the end of the Third Plan, as far as this very important, vital and difficult industry is concerned, we would have made the country practically self-sufficient in the field of ball-bearings, roller-bearings and taper-bearings and all the required bearings.

Lastly, the question of the aluminium industry is also today concerned in the Bill. We started with a very weak sector in this economy. We had a unit which had a production capacity of 2,500 tons a year and a second unit which had a production of 5,000 tons per year. In the total, 7,500 tons was the total capacity per year. If we were to talk about this to industrialists of other countries of the world they would laugh. For a great country like ours to claim a production of 7,500 tons would have looked almost ridiculous. But, thanks to the dynamism of the plans we are now at the threshold of a very great and major development in the aluminium industry.

As you know, we have approved a scheme which is under implementation

in Rihand for a 20,000 tons smelter. We have another scheme in Konya; it is for a 20,000 smelter. We have approved a scheme in Salem in Madras which is for 10,000 ton smelter. The two units that I have referred to are both trying to increase their capacity to almost 20,000 tons each. We have, therefore, prescribed the minimum economic norm of about 20,000 tons except for Salem where, for the present, we have to restrict ourselves to 10,000 tons because of the block of power and the bauxite available there is not sufficient for a 20,000 ton smelter. But all the 6 or 7 major smelters which are coming up very fast are prescribed and approved as 20,000 ton smelters. Therefore, in the next 3 or 4 years we can expect easily to produce a lakh of tons and more than a lakh of tons as compared to hardly 7,500 tons.

And, it is our good luck, in so far as the raw material for aluminium is concerned, we are well placed as far as the availability of bauxite is concerned. I cannot say so with regard to other non-ferrous metals that we have. But this queen of metals which today is playing a very great role in industrial development in the world, in the electrical industries, in the engineering industries and in aircraft and other industries, we have in abundance. It is our good luck and fortune that we have bauxite.

Mr. Speaker: Why is it called the queen of metals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Because, next to iron, it plays a major role and it is at the top; it is in use in several industries for instance, electrical technology, aircraft and so on. Aluminium being light and strong and shining white, it is christened the queen of metals to differentiate it from copper, brass or tin. We are paying special attention to this metal.

The Third Plan target for aluminium production is 85,000 tons but we are not going to stick to that target in 1628(Ai)LSD—5.

the sense that we will continue to expand this sector because that is the basic sector and our requirement is much more than what we have targeted for. We do not want to have a very big jump from a target of 20,000 tons. Therefore, we have a moderate target of 55,000 tons. As soon as we achieve this target of 55,000 tons per year, we shall consider an upward revision and continuously expand the industry.

I do not want to take any more time of the House and I hope that the hon. Members would encourage the steps taken towards industrialisation in the country. I seek the concurrence and hearty vote of the House to the protection or de-protection envisaged in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to say this? What is the value of imports of articles which we do not at all produce in the country? Secondly, what is the value of the imports of articles which we also produce in this country but not in sufficient quantities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question which you have asked is very important but the field is so vast. I can say this that there is no product of any national or industrial importance which qualitatively we are not producing today in the country. Today, we are practically producing many of the articles barring a few things. Quantitatively, I cannot make that claim. We have to go a long way to go there. We started from a scratch. It was 200 years ago that the industrial revolution took place in United Kingdom, in the middle of the 18th Century. We began in 1947. Within a decade or a little more, we may come up as one of the major industrialised countries of the world.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Bill

Mr. Speaker: Shall I take it that nobody wants to speak on this subject? Somebody wanted 2 hours and three hours and so on.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: There is no quorum, Sir; this is lunch time.

Mr. Speaker: If some speakers are interested, we can put it off. It seems there is no purpose in waiting. The question is.

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

If any hon. Member says that he wants to speak, I would have put it off.

Shri Warior (Trichur): My hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, was here and he wanted to speak and because he thought that this would not collapse like this, he has gone to take coffee.

Mr. Speaker: Let him come; we shall wait. We are in the Third Reading stage.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): May I speak?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Achar.

Shri Achar: Sir, the real difficulty was that the literature connected with it was given to us rather late. It is not that I am making a complaint. No doubt this is a non-controversial matter. Last time I raised this question

that we must be able to compare the cost of production of all these items not merely in our country but in foreign countries also. Several items are given protection.

13.47 hrs.

[**SHRI JAGANATHA RAO** in the Chair]

I find from the papers circulated to us that some industries have been granted protection for a considerable period. Some were started in 1930—25 years ago; still they are being given protection. The Government accepts the recommendation of the Tariff Commission which goes into these things. But the costs must be comparable. That is one point.

In the initial stages protection should be given. But if they continue like that for long, they would not make efforts to improve the methods of production. Take for instance the bicycle industry. It has made tremendous progress. Probably we may be able to export also. But people say that the quality of goods produced here is not so good as that of the goods manufactured in foreign countries. It is not merely the price and the quantity. What about the quality?

We are told that they cannot stand comparison with some of the best cycles that are produced in some of the western countries. No doubt, we have to import steel and other articles—probably there is that difficulty also—but in spite of the fact that it has been given protection for so many years, in spite of the fact that so far as quantity is concerned everything is satisfactory, this aspect of the question, the question of quality does not seem to have come up to the standard.

The hon. Minister was pleased to say that whether we are able to produce the required quantity of every article or not in this country, we are able to produce almost every one of the items that are required in the country. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister—there may be other

items—to at least one item—asafoetida. I also put down a question about it. So far as that particular item is concerned, it is completely imported from outside. To the question that I put down the answer given was that we are not able to produce any quantity; probably, mostly it comes from Afghanistan or Iran—I do not exactly know. Whatever it may be, the entire quantity that is required for this country is imported. Further, in the same answer, it was said that some efforts are being made to have the necessary raw material grown in this country. I do not know whether anything has been done in that direction, because I put this question a year or so ago. Therefore, I do not think it is correct to say that we produce every item. I do not know whether the hon. Minister actually meant it, but I heard him say so.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I said: "almost".

Shri Achar: I have been able to point out at least one item. There are certain articles which we are not able to manufacture. I am not going to say that we should manufacture things which it is impossible for us to manufacture because of the climatic conditions, our natural position etc. But situated as we are and in the climatic and the physical conditions obtaining in this country, it would be possible for us to manufacture most of the needs of our country if not all. There are items which we have not been able to produce, and I would submit that a study of that aspect also has to be made and efforts should be made to make this country self-sufficient in those things also.

I would gladly support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister in the progress we have made in the industrial field. This time we have a fairly large number of items or products which are protected, but I find that in the case of about five of them we are now not granting any protection. I hope in the near future we will reach a position when most of the in-

dustries, if not all, would not require any protection and we will be able to stand the competition of foreign countries. It is not a question merely of quantity, it is more a question of quality of the articles that we are manufacturing in this country. So the Tariff Commission and the Ministry should emphasise this aspect of the question and see that our producers produce not only the required quantity but also the quality which can stand competition with the products of foreign countries.

Shri Warior: Sir, I thought some other hon. Member from this side would be speaking on this Bill but, incidentally, that burden also has been placed on me. I could not make any thorough preparation to speak on this Bill. If I had known earlier, I would have made the necessary preparations.

Any way, Sir, I wish to make only certain references not only regarding those industries which are protected under this Bill but also about other industries which, in my opinion, require protection at the hands of the Tariff Commission.

Before going into that matter, I would like to say that after a casual perusal of this Bill we find that the industries which are protected by the Tariff Commission are not able to fully use the quotas permitted. Take the case of aluminium. An aluminium factory is coming up in Kerala. There are other units also already existing there. What will be the position if all these units go into production and we are not able to consume the entire quantity produced? Then the question of export will arise. It will be difficult if you tackle the question then.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): God willing, let us export.

Shri Warior: "God willing" is all right, but "man willing" is not all right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): "Man willing" is more important.

Shri Warior: That is the difficulty. Take the case of iron and steel. Iron and steel has been given protection in our country for some time now. Even now we find that the steel and pig iron produced are not available at reasonable prices to our own people. A few months back almost all the foundries in Kerala had either to close down or lay-off their workers bringing the production almost to a standstill. When we are considering the question of giving protection to our industrial production, we must also consider how it will benefit the consumers and how it will help the other subsidiary industries. If the Government leaves these industries to go ahead in their own way and does not give them any protection there is no doubt that these industries will fail. Almost in every case we find that certain commodities are sold in the market because they get subsidies from the Government. Therefore, naturally, a major portion of the profits in those cases should go in the form of reduction of prices for the consumers. But our experience has been that that matter is not attended to. We have the experience of pig iron and so many other things.

Somehow or the other the organised industries can manage, but the whole question now hinges upon the unorganised industries. Recently I had put a question in this House about the linking of certain import commodities with export commodities which might have some sort of a very distant relationship. I have received a telegram—my hon. friend there also received it—from the legislators in Kerala regarding the inter-linking of tapioca export with the import of betel-nuts. Although betel-nuts and tapioca are partially consuming commodities, one is an organised industry and the other is an unorganised industry. Tapioca is not merely an agricultural produce as far as Kerala is concerned, because we have started a glucose factory there, there are export of tapioca flour for being used as starch matter for textile mills and so

on. There are also certain by products from tapioca flour. When that is inter-linked or connected with the import of betel-nuts, I do not know how the tapioca exporters will be affected, how the millers will be affected. I think this is the opportune moment to place on record the telegram which we have received this morning. It is said in the telegram that the members of the Kerala Legislature, a few of them, view with grave concern the import policy announced on the 8th December linking the import licence of betel-nuts, etc., with the export of tapioca flour. Lately, I had also asked a question about the linking of the import of copra with the export of groundnut oil. Of course they are very distant relatives; not so close to each other either in respect of the region where they grow or in respect of the nature of the produce. But copra is the life-blood for our mills in Kerala. I understand that the copra depots in Alleppey and Cochin and the coconut oil mills are now closing down. Not only the workers but also the employers do not know what to do now. It is not exactly that all the copra licences were linked with them but only a meagre quantity, say, about 175 tons or so, were linked.

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: What has all that got to do with the present Bill?

Shri Warior: It is not a question of organised industries alone that should be considered now. The Ministry should refer all these questions to the Tariff Commission and get protection for all these industries and not for the organised industries alone. All these unorganised industries which are giving more employment and more work for our people should be referred to the Tariff Commission. The unorganised industries play a very important part in our economy also and the economic development rests not only on the organised, big industries, but on the unorganised industries as well. This is the opportune moment to appeal to the Minister to

refer all these industries to the Tariff Commission.

Shri Tyagi: Is coconut oil being imported from outside?

Shri Warior: Copra is imported from Ceylon and the coconut oil is used in so many industries. But that is linked with the export of groundnut oil. They are not very much related with each other. But this is the opportune moment to refer to this aspect. So, I am raising that question. I hope that not only will these organised industries like aluminium and bauxite, etc., but also the unorganised industries which are affected by the import and export policy be referred to the Tariff Commission, and protection should be given for the unorganised industries also. That is all my submission. I support the Bill as it is.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में टैरिफ कमिशन कितनी समझदारी से काम करता रहा है और सरकार की नीति उस सिलसिले में कितनी धन्य रही, है उस का सुबूत उन फ़िग़रों से मिलता है, जो कि धमनी बोड़ी देर पहले बन्नी महोदय ने इस सदन को दिये। उन से यह पता लगता है कि १९४७ के बाद आज सिर्फ़ बोड़ी सी ही चीज़ें हैं, जो कि इस देश के कारख़ानों में बननी शुरू नहीं हुई हैं। यह ठीक है कि देश को कारख़ानों में बनी हुई चीज़ों की जितनी जरूरत है, उतनी चीज़ें धमनी बननी शुरू नहीं हुई हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में पुरुषार्थ जरूर हो गई है।

इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने पंजाब प्रदेश का ज़िक्र किया और इस लिए धरर में भी पंजाब प्रदेश का ज़िक्र करूँ, तो मेरे स्थान में कोई बहुत ज्यादा ग़लत नहीं होगा। कुछ सदस्यों ने तो बहू सेवा बना लिया है कि हर वक़्त पंजाब प्रदेश और पंजाब प्रदेश की सरकार के ख़िलाफ़ कुछ न कुछ बे

कहेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने पंजाब प्रदेश के बारे में ज़िक्र किया है। और पंजाब प्रदेश कौन सा प्रदेश है? १९४७ में जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, तो पंजाब दो हिस्सों में बंट गया। यहाँ का कारीगर पाकिस्तान चला गया और जो कारख़ाने यहाँ चलते थे, वह भी एक तरह से बन्द हो गये। जो आदमी कारख़ानों को आरगनाइज़ कर सकते थे, उन के घर उड़ गए और उलझ गए। उस उलझे हुए प्रदेश में बहुत से भाई ऐसे भी हैं, जिन में से कोई पंजाबी के नाम पर, कोई हिन्दी के नाम पर, कोई बैटर-मैट जैवी के नाम पर सूबों के अमन के लिए ख़तरा बने रहे। आज ही आप ने बंगाल की काँसिस के बारे में सुना है कि कोई बात समझ की नहीं कर सकता है और वहाँ इतना बावला होता है। लेकिन पंजाब प्रदेश के लोगों ने इन सब बातों का मुकाबला करते हुए अपने आप को, अपने उलझे हुए सूबे को बनाया है। देश में छोटे बड़े कारख़ाने स्थापित करने के लिए पंजाब प्रदेश के लोगों और सरकार ने बहुत सराहना-योग्य काम किया है। जिस तरह से अमर कोई चाहे कि एक बच्चा दीड़ में नौजवान का मुकाबला करे, तो वह नहीं कर सकता—उस को सहारे की जरूरत होती है, उसी तरह कोई कारख़ाना सगाने के लिए, या किसी कारख़ाने में तरक्की करने के लिए शुरू में सहारे की जरूरत होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि वही टैरिफ कमिशन का मुद्दा है। इस के सुबूत में मैं पुराने इतिहास का ज़िक्र करूँ, तो कोई बेजा न होगा। १९३० का ख़माना था, जब कि बापू ने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की कान्ठोत्त को जगाने के लिए विदेशी कपड़े के ख़िलाफ़ ख़्वाबहू किया। उस समय अंकासायर से वहाँ कपड़ा आता था और लोग समझते थे कि शाबब कपड़ा बनाने के लिए वहाँ का

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

बायु-मण्डल अच्छा है और वैसे आबो-हवा हिन्दुस्तान की नहीं है कि यहाँ पर कपड़े के कारखाने कामयाबी से लग सकें। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि एक जमाना आया, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान का बना हुआ कपड़ा लंकाशायर की मंडी में बिका। उल्टे बांस बरेली को। इसी दृष्टि से हम को यह चीज देखनी चाहिए।

श्री त्यागी : बन्देमातरम्।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मेरे मित्र त्यागी जी आम तौर पर बहादुर हैं, लेकिन वह कुछ निराशावादी हैं। अगर वह कुछ आशावादी बनें, तो अच्छा हो।

अगर इस वक्त यहाँ का बाइसाईकल अच्छा नहीं बनता है, तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि अगर पंजाब में बाइस ईकल बनाए गए, तो वह दिन जरूर आयेगा, जब कि हमारे बाइसाईकल का जो मुकाबला विलायत के बाइसाईकल भी नहीं कर सकेंगे और विलायत की मंडी में हिन्दुस्तान और पंजाब का बाइसाईकल बिकेगा।

श्री त्यागी : हमारे यू० पी० का भी।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, जिस को कहने की मेरे दिल में बहुत ख्वाहिश थी। जिस तरह विदेशी माल के मुकाबले में यहाँ के माल को संरक्षण की जरूरत होती है, उसी तरह एक कमजोर तबके को भी संरक्षण की जरूरत होती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के तेरह, सठे तेरह सालों में देश में बड़े कारखानों ने बड़ी तरक्की की है, लेकिन हम को अफसोस से यह कहना होगा कि गांवों में जो छोटे छोटे कारखाने चलते थे, वे आज नहीं चलते हैं। शायद इस सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय काटेज

इंडस्ट्री, विलेज इंडस्ट्री, और खादी कमीशन के बहुत सारे आंकड़े रखें, लेकिन मैं तो एक सोचा सा आंकड़ा जानता हूँ। एक जमाना था जब काश्कार के लिए फाली जैसी छोटी चीज, जिस से वह जमीन का पेट फाड़ कर अनाज पैदा करता है, वहाँ का लोहार बना देता था। लेकिन तेरह साल की तरक्की कहिये, या तनज्जनी कहिये, के बाद वह फाली वहाँ नहीं बनती है। इस के अलावा काश्तकार की और सब चीजें, खुरपा, दराज्जी वगैरह भी शहर से आती हैं। कहीं दूर से और कहीं नजदीक से। मुझे शहर से चिढ़ नहीं है लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि देहात की एक आबादी है और शहर की एक आबादी है। शहर में इतना स्थान नहीं है कि हम वहाँ पर देहात की आबादी को बसा सकें। इस के लिए न जराये हैं, न रुपया है और न स्थान है। हम देखते हैं कि देहात के मजदूर के लिये कोई संरक्षण नहीं है। न उस को कंट्रोल्ड प्राइस पर लौहा मिलता है, और न कोयला मिलता है, जिस से वह खेती के छोटे छोटे औजार बना सके। आप जानते ही हैं कि कोयला और लौहा छोटी से छोटी इंडस्ट्री को चलाने के लिये भी जरूरी होता है। जहाँ पर यह टैरिफ कमिशन दूसरों को बहुत बड़ी बड़ी चीजें देता है, एक एक चीज पर १५-१५ और २०-२० रुपये के भाव का फर्क देता है, वहाँ पर यह या आपका मंत्रालय अगर देहात के लोहार के लिये लौहा परमिट के ऊपर पहुँचा सके और साथ ही साथ कोयला वहाँ पहुँचे सके ताकि वह छोटे छोटे औजार बना सकें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी तरक्की हो सकती है।

आप बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगा रहे हैं और यह दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम को भी आपने चालू किया है। इस तरह की स्कीम को आप

छोटी सी शक्ल में देहातों में भी लगा सकते हैं और यह उसी सूरत में वहां लग सकती थी अगर क्रीम सैपरेटर बनाये जाते। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बढ़िया पशुधन जो है वह पंजाब से आता है और खास तौर पर हमारा जो इलाका है वहां से आता है। वह पशुधन जा करके खत्म होता है कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास आदि बड़े बड़े शहरों में। आप क्रीम सैपरेटर बना सकें तो यह पशुधन बच सकता है। आपको चाहिये कि आप छोटे छोटे क्रीम सैपरेटर बनवायें और वे बनें देहातों के जो मजदूर हैं, जो कारीगर हैं उनके जरिये ताकि उनको करने के लिये काम मिल सके। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो लोग पशुओं को कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास आदि भेजने के लिये मजदूर होते हैं और वहां पर लोग दूध पी करके उन पशुओं को कटवा देते हैं, वह नहीं होगा। जहां तक क्रीम का वास्ता है, वह कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि शहरों में भेजी जा सकती है और उसको वे लोग अपनी चाय और काफी के साथ ले सकते हैं। जिस तरह से दूसरे देशों में जो पशु होता है वह मजबूत होता है, गाय ज्यादा दूध देती है और जिस की बजह यह है कि वहां पर बछड़े को सैप्रेटा दूध ज्यादा पीने को मिलता है, उसी तरह से यहां पर भी गाय ज्यादा दूध दे सकती है और जो बछड़ा है उसको सैप्रेटा मिल सकेगा और वह मजबूत होगा। बहुत से भाई यह समझते होंगे कि मैं जिन विषयों का इस बिल से संबंध है, उनसे दूर जा रहा हूं और मेरी इस बात का इस बिल से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जैसे पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूं, इस बात का इस बिल से इसलिये वास्ता है कि क्रीम सैपरेटर की मशीन के कारखाने देहातों के अन्दर अगर लगे तो देहात का जो पशु है, वह मजबूत होगा और हिन्दुस्तान और पंजाब का जो बढ़िया पशु है वह कलकत्ता और मद्रास आदि में नहीं कटेगा।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who preceded me and who spoke in a true Punjabi style, had various things to

say. I will not refer to them, but there is one point which has a real bearing on the subject under discussion today and which has not been appreciated. I will first clarify that point and give my support to him, both because he spoke before me and also he is my neighbour.

There is a general feeling in the country, all the time being emphasised by the large-scale industry, that all sorts of concessions are given and spoon-feeding is done to the small-scale industry. He was referring to the village industry and small-scale industry. This Tariff Commission's report just underlines that it is not only the small-scale industries which require all the support of the State; but it is the large-scale industry, which is being given all the support. So, it does not lie in the mouth of the large-scale industry to say all the time the small-scale industries are being given support.

Small-scale industry is in competition with the large-scale industry. In this particular Tariff Commission's report, we find we are giving certain protection to the bicycle industry, which is both the sectors—large-scale and small-scale. Both the sectors are being given some protection, whether the bicycle is produced in the large-scale sector or small-scale sector. Therefore, it should be made clear to everyone that through these tariff protections, we have given much larger State support to the large-scale industry rather than to the small-scale industry. So, something must be thought about as to how to bring about an adjustment. That is by the way.

I shall refer to one point which comes directly under this report and which is of intrinsic value. The Tariff Commission is supposed to go into the working of the entire industry, to which protection is going to be given. The most important thing is, the Commission should examine how the industry is functioning, whether it is

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

in good health, whether the protection given to that industry has been properly enjoyed or whether it has received support at the cost of the consumer or somebody else.

I wish to remind the House that very recently we had the report of the automobile industry, where it was pointed out that though protection has been given, the industry's cost structure has not been examined and the cost accounting has not been done. It is absolutely necessary that when an industry is given any protection, the first principle should be that cost accounting is introduced in that industry, to find out whether those industries are not making illicit profit at the cost of the consumer. This is the most relevant point and it is on this basis that protection should be given.

The only one major industry which has been given protection is ball-bearings. At page 15 of the report, they have given certain facts and figures; they have given the quantity of the numbers in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960. But when it comes to the value of the ball-bearings, they say "not available" in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960. What is the data on which we have to proceed? We must know the value, to see how the cost was varied from year to year, whether it has fulfilled our expectations or not, whether the industry deserves that protection or not, etc.

Today as a matter of fact, no interest has been evinced in this House towards the Tariff Commission's report because we know that these recommendations, in the present context of our economic situation, are not going far. The imports are so much restricted on all fronts and we know there can be no competition by way of imports. So, even for the industries which are not being given direct protection, a sort of indirect protection is given. But in the ball-bearing industry, we are in short supply and imports have got to come.

In the cycle industry, we are almost self-sufficient. But if you throw upon imports—though we are not in that happy position—maybe there would be a demand for the foreign cycle. The demand for foreign cycle will depend on so many other factors. I might inform you, Mr. Chairman, that even in a highly advanced and industrialised country like Germany, which is so advanced in the manufacturing process, at one time Japan dumped their cycles. German cycles could not be produced even for Rs. 100 or 120 where as Japan was exporting cycles costing Rs. 37 to 40.

14.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Here we must remember that the consumers are brand-minded. Suppose it is Phillips cycle, no matter whether the quality is good, comparable or not, it is immediately purchased the moment it goes into the market, because that brand is well-known. So, you can sell it at a higher cost even. As a matter of fact, there may be other varieties which are comparable to that in quality but which are not so well known. So, we will have to get used to that. Once they are in use and once the people know that a particular manufacturer is good, they get used to his brands and then there would be no trouble.

My hon. friend was telling us about the quality of cycles. I venture to submit that the quality of some of the indigenously manufactured cycles is the best. Not only in future, even today they will compare with any cycles manufactured outside. Here I speak with a little amount of personal knowledge in this matter and I hope the hon. Minister will bear me out that it is certainly so. The cycles manufactured in this country are the best. We know how the cycles manufactured in this country are used and how much load is carried on those cycles. The complaint here is that a

cycle is carrying four persons in Delhi. Still they do not give way. In the rural areas big loads are carried on these cycles. So, qualitatively they are equally good when compared to foreign cycles, though perhaps not in finish.

So, it is not because of the quality that we have got to import but because people are so brand-minded. Quality will come with experience, as things go into the market. In most of these things we have done exceedingly well. I just wanted to emphasize the three points. Let us wash out the idea that it is only the small-scale industries which get support. Large-scale industries have been and are given bigger support than the small-scale industries. The report of the Tariff Commission itself is an indication of the support which we are giving to the large-scale industries. That is point No. 1. Secondly, let us disillusion ourselves that the products of this country are in any way inferior in quality. Most of the things are very good. Thirdly, I want a clarification from the Minister whether all these industries which are being given tariff protection, whether they have introduced cost accounting system in those industries or not. It is a very important point. It is very necessary that we are satisfied that cost accounting is introduced and we are satisfied that these industries need that much protection, not that they are just making all the money at the consumers' cost and pocketing huge profits. I hope the Minister will in his reply say how it is worked out in the case of ball-bearings and whether they insist on this in the case of every industry.

Shri Tyagi: I want to make a few remarks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. But I was wondering whether it can be concluded at 2-30 or not.

Shri Tyagi: I admire the work of the Tariff Commission. For years they

have been functioning like referees between consumers, producers and manufacturers and they have done their job very well. They are conscientious of their duties and responsibilities towards the nation. I must also congratulate the Ministry through whose directions they have really allowed quite a few industries to get established in India permanently. Otherwise, even for a little needle we would have been the slaves in the hands of foreign countries.

I remember that in those days there was no industry worth the name in India. Now the position is different. As I am in a hurry and I do not have much time at my disposal, I skip over this.

Now the time has come when we should revise our policy with regard to protection. Protection has been given from the very beginning by way of stopping imports, by way of levying heavy import duties on raw materials and manufactured goods. There are certain industries which have earned crores and crores of rupees on account of this protection. Although protection does not bring help in so many rupees to an industry, it is a sort of invisible capital help given to them, because thereby the industry is allowed to thrive. If an account is taken of that invisible help, say, for the sugar industry, that is to say, the amount the sugar industry has earned from the exchequer—because, otherwise, import duties would bring some revenue to the public exchequer or from the consumers—the amount would be huge and colossal.

I think the time has now come when the Ministry makes its views fairly clear in regard to the extent of encouragement given to the small-scale industries and heavy industries, particularly. They have done very well so far and if an account is taken I think the Ministers and the Government will deserve the congratulations of the whole nation for the work they have done. Surely, the Tariff Com-

[Shri Tyagi]

mission has always been helpful in this regard.

The bigger industries have been enjoying this help for years or even decades together. We must stop this aid and we must see that they are made to stand on their own legs. They are already on their legs. We must see to what extent they should be given more help as protection.

The marginal profit should also be taken into account by the Tariff Commission. I am afraid, the one point on which I am not fully satisfied is whether the profits of the industry are really scrutinised in the sense as to know how much is the actual profit. Now, according to the accounting method, the surplus of income over the expenditure is considered to be the profits. But in the case of an industry if you strictly scrutinise the expenditure you will find all sorts of items like entertainment, motor car, furniture and so on. The income-tax department gives margin for all that. If you look at the list of passengers for the aeroplanes these days you will find that most of the passengers today are industrialists. It is at the cost of the consumers that they are flying. So, I must say that the consumers' interests have not been fully guarded. When the prices are going up for the consumers, whom we all represent—even the industrialists are also consumers—we should see that unnecessary expenditure is not incurred by the industry. So, their margin of profit should be strictly scrutinised. Also, out of that margin of profit a share should go to the labourers, so that the labourers may also enjoy the benefit of protection given by the Tariff Commission. Because, consumers and labourers are the two classes or two components of the whole industry. They must also get the benefit of this protection; it is not meant for the industrialists alone. That is one point which I want to emphasize.

Secondly, the big industries must compulsorily be asked to take their components from the small-scale industries, so that there is dispersal of industries. After 13 or 14 years of freedom, India is proud that she is vast industrialising herself and industries are coming up. But there is one thing which should be taken note of. Industries are getting concentrated in a few selected hands. We must see that there is a dispersal of industries. In the case of heavy industries; I can understand the difficulties of the hon. Minister; he cannot give a licence for a heavy industry to a person who has no resources, no wherewithal to start it. But whenever any person comes to the Ministry for the establishment of a heavy industry, they must insist that for the purpose of components or raw materials they must depend on the small industries so that more employment can be given to the people. Mr. hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh quite legitimately emphasised the interests of the villagers. Then my friend Shri Mathur—I am very proud of him—who studies cases, expressed certain views.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reverse is also true.

Shri Tyagi: I have taken a lot of time. I only wish to emphasise these points

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am very glad for the general support and warm welcome for this measure from all sections of the House. Regarding the important point raised by my hon. friend Shri Mathur, it is the constant endeavour of the Tariff Commission to make the industry cost conscious. Cost accounting has been considered to be a very integral part not only of the protected industries, but of the industrial structure as a whole. Unfortunately this is a new science in this country and even for the public sector projects, as I had occasion to mention the other day, we find it difficult to get experienced cost

accountants. The Institute of Cost Accountants is expanding its activities and I may assure him that it is our endeavour to see that during the Third Plan the industries of this country become cost conscious, quality conscious and productivity conscious. We have come to a stage when the foundation of industrial development has been squarely laid and the edifice and super-structure are going to be raised in a very fitting way during the Third and Fourth Plan. That is one important aspect on which the Tariff Commission and all of us are laying emphasis.

My hon. friend from Kerala referred to the question of tapioca. I can assure him that we are trying to encourage this very important raw material by conversion to starch, glucose, power alcohol and various other things. The question of dispersal of industries was raised by my hon. friend from the Punjab as also by Shri Tyagi. The Tariff Commission is not really involved in it. Taking into consideration the overall industrial development of the country, it is the policy of the Government and this House to see that all the under-developed areas are brought up in the industrial map as fast as possible.

In regard to the value of the products of industries, so many industrial units make different products, with the result that it is very difficult to give a uniform value. To lump up the value of all the products of an industry throughout the year and try to assess its value is almost impossible. What we may provide in future is that the valuation of a few representative ball bearings or cycles may be given so that an overall picture may be available as to how the cost works out.

As I mentioned in the earlier part of my statement, when Shri Tyagi was perhaps not here, actually speaking the Tariff Commission always looks into the profits earned by protected industries. By and large most of the

industries which are under the protection shelter have made only reasonable profits, barring perhaps one or two units in some sector. Ultimately the quantum of protection is going to be determined by the return which the entrepreneur gets. As a matter of policy, it is our endeavour to deprotect an industry as early as possible. We reduce the quantum of protection all along the line as we go alone, so that before it is deprotected it is reduced to the minimum possible amount and lastly to give only the necessary protection which it deserves by efficient running.

It was said that we were importing a lot of things. We have come to a stage when we are able to produce a very larger number of things. It is not that an alkaloid grown in Malaya can be regrown here. No Country can ever claim—not even the United States of America, which is the most industrialised country in the world—that everything under the sun could be made by it; nor is it our intention. But to the extent possible, all indigenous raw materials are being properly processed and finished and all the qualitative aspects of most of the products are developed. We hope that in the next decade or two we will be one of the well industrialised countries of the world. I am grateful to the House for the support it has given to this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir,
I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

Bills and Resolutions, presented to the House on the 14th December 1960."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th December 1960."

The motion was adopted.

14.36 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF GENERAL INSURANCE—
contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the first item in the List of Business, namely "Submission to the vote of the House the following resolution moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on the 18th November 1960:—

"This House is of opinion that General Insurance should be nationalised."

The House will recall that on the 2nd December 1960 after the discussion had concluded, the House wanted to divide on the resolution. It being past 5 P.M. then the Division was postponed till today. I will now put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that General Insurance should be nationalised."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

The Resolution was negatived.

14.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NEW MARKING SYSTEM OF VOTING—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on the 2nd December 1960:—

"This House is of opinion that the new marking system of voting tried as an experimental measure during recent bye-elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies has not proved successful and hence it should not be adopted in future elections."

Shri Bibhuti Mishra may continue his speech. Does he want to continue even after 34 minutes? He may conclude in two or three minutes.

बी बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले २ दिसम्बर, को मैंने अपने न्यू मार्किंग सिस्टम ऑफ वोटिंग संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर सदन के सामने जो निवेदन किया था उसके आगे आज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अखबार में तो नहीं देखा है लेकिन कुछ समालोचकों ने यह कहा है कि इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव इसलिये लाये हैं क्योंकि वे चुनाव में जीतते नहीं हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर इस भरी सभा में चैलेंज करता हूँ कि जिन्दगी में मैंने चार चुनावों को लड़ा है। दो बार डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का और दो बार लोक-सभा का चुनाव लड़ा है। मेरा कोई भी ओपोजेंट अथवा हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी आदमी जाकर मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में पूछे कि कितना मैं घुमा हूँ और कितना मैंने खर्चा किया या क्या मैंने किया, मेरी तो कोई बात छिपी नहीं है और सारी

बातें दुनिया के सामने हैं । मैं तो साइकिल पर घूमता हूँ और इसी तरीके पर मैं चुनाव में जीतता आया हूँ । इसलिये मैं इस बात को बिस्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में लाने में मेरा कोई जाती हेतु नहीं है । मेरी तो इच्छा यही है कि हमारे वोटरों को वोटिंग करने में सहूलियत हो ।

एक सज्जन ने मेरे पास एक बाउचर भेजा है जिसका कि नाम बैलेट बॉक्स बूथ सिस्टम है और मैं सेन साहब से कहता हूँ कि वह उसको जरा देखें कि उसमें क्या विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं । अगर वह कहें तो मैं यह बाउचर उनको दे दूंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि वह जरा इस को ऐग्जामिन करें ।

दूसरी बात मुझे जो कहनी है वह यह है कि अगर सरकार का यह स्थाल है कि केरल में और राजस्थान में बड़े अच्छे तौर पर चुनाव सम्पन्न हुआ है तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि केरल में जितनी शिक्षा है उतनी शिक्षा देश के किसी सूबे में भी नहीं है । जहां तक राजस्थान के चुनाव की बात आती है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं है और इसलिये मैं उसकी बाबत कुछ नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जो बाई ऐलेक्शंस हुये हैं उनको मैंने देखा है और कहीं तो ८ परसेंट वोट रिजैक्ट हुये हैं और कहीं पर १० परसेंट वोट रिजैक्ट हुये हैं और अगर यही सफलता की निशानी हो फिर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है बरना मेरा तो अपना स्थाल है कि १ परसेंट या २ परसेंट वोट भी रिजैक्ट हों तो यह एक बड़ी बात है और वह बतलाता है कि कहीं हमारे वोटिंग सिस्टम में कुछ त्रुटि अवश्य है ।

तीसरी बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में हमारी पार्टी का चुनाव हुआ था और उस चुनाव में सारे वोटर ही दिग्गज थे क्योंकि वोटर पार्लियामेंट के कांग्रेसी मेम्बर थे लेकिन उसमें भी १० वोट रिजैक्ट हो गये । गलती में दस वोट रिजैक्ट हो गये

और स्वयं इस हाउस में भी हम देखते हैं कि वोटिंग में कुछ लोगों से गलती हो ही जाया करती है और आज ही वोटिंग में हमने देखा कि कितने ही भ्रादरमियों का बटन नहीं दबा और कितने ही भ्रादरमियों का वोट गड़बड़ हो गया । अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि जब यह हालत उन भ्रादरमियों की है जोकि दिग्गज हैं तो फिर उन बेचारे प्रशिक्षित लोगों से हमारे हरिजन भाइयों से आप यह कैसे आशा रख सकते हैं कि उनसे गलती नहीं होगी या वे अपना वोट ठीक तौर से डाल नहीं पायेंगे । इस लिए इस मार्किंग सिस्टम से हमारे अनपढ़ लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होगी ।

मुझे यह भी कहना है कि ४१ जो रूल क्लियर नहीं है । कोई भी नियम अथवा कायदा हो उसे स्पष्ट होना चाहिए और इस वास्ते मैं सेन साहब से कहूंगा कि वे तो अंग्रेजी भाषा के बड़े पंडित हैं और उचित यह है कि जो भी रूल बनाया जाय वह साफ और क्लियर बनाया जाय । अब रूल को तो काम में लाने वाले और भ्रमल में लाने वाले प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर होंगे, पोलिंग आफिसर होंगे और आप समझ सकते हैं कि देहातों में जिनके कि जिम्मे इन पर भ्रमल करने का काम होगा वे कितनी अंग्रेजी जानते हैं और भाषा साफ न रहने से काफी गड़बड़ी पैदा हो सकती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरीके से बहुत खर्चा करना पड़ेगा । जो बीस लाख बैलेट-बॉक्स बनवाए गए हैं, हर साल उन की मरम्मत में खर्चा होगा । दो तीन सप्ताह में ४२ करोड़ बैलेट पेपर छपवाने पड़ेंगे और समय से यथास्थान भेज देना हमारी सरकार के लिए गैरमुमकिन है । मैं ने पिछली बार बताया था कि अमरीका जैसे शिक्षित देश में भी इस प्रणाली के कारण कितनी गड़बड़ी हुई है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां पर अधिकतर लोग अशिक्षित हैं, वहां सिम्बल सिस्टम को

[श्री विभूती मिश्र]

चलाना चाहिए, क्योंकि अधिका, पर्दे की प्रथा और अज्ञान के कारण यही प्रणाली वहाँ के लिये उपयुक्त है। अगर सरकार चाहे तो कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे स्थानों में मार्किंग सिस्टम को लागू किया जा सकता है और उसमें मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the new marking system of voting tried as an experimental measure during recent bye-elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies has not proved successful and hence it should not be adopted in future elections."

Shri Bharucha had given notice of an amendment. Does he intend moving it?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I intended to move it, but unfortunately I have got two meetings elsewhere to attend.

Mr. Deput-Speaker: It need not be moved then.

Shri Warior. The time limit will be ten minutes.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, in our experience the marking system has made considerable improvement in elections being conducted more fairly. In the first bye-election that we had with the marking system in the Devicolam double-member constituency in Kera'a we found that the invalidated votes actually came to about 0.9 per cent. 115,291 voters actually voted in that bye-election and the valid votes polled were 112,889.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What is the percentage of literacy in your State?

Shri Warior: I will come to that. Why are you so impatient? The hon. Member should at least be hearing me patiently for the ten minutes which you have allotted to me.

I mention the bye-election in the Devicolam constituency specially because it was tried there for the first time and voters were not trained actually in this marking system before. Not only that, more than 80 per cent of the voters are Tamil labourers and the remaining voters are peasants from the plains coming and occupying places in the hill ranges. This constituency lies neither in the plains nor on the sea-coast. It is actually 6,500 feet above sea level. There are plantations there. Even during day time you will find it difficult to cross the road in automobiles because the fog will be there and the precipices are very deep. Almost the entire area is in the hands of the famous Kannandevan Hill Produce Company. The labour is from Madurai, Tinneveli and the other side. They are not Malayalees. I do not say that they are uneducated, but they are not as literate as the people in the plains. This first experiment was tried there and we found that only 0.9 per cent. of the votes were invalidated. As Shri Bibhutj Mishra is now thinking, we thought that this system would be a failure and that there would be more invalid votes than valid votes. But the result showed that we were wrong in anticipating such a result.

During the mid-term elections that we had, we had the same experience. Although all the figures of the 1959 mid-term elections have not been compiled and have not been published by the Election Commission, I have got certain figures calculated. In the southernmost area which is partially a Tamil area—I do not say that in this area the Tamils are in a majority—in the Parasaj constituency, we had 1.15 votes invalidated. In another constituency near the City of Trivandrum, namely, Vilapil, this figure was .81 per cent. In Trivandrum City, although we say that it is Trivandrum City, the suburban areas are also there and the constituency is divided into two. In No. 2 consti-

tuency, it was only .67 and in No. 1 constituency, it was 1.07 per cent. In another constituency, which is a suburban or rural constituency, namely Varkala, it was only .53 per cent. So I can say that this has been almost a uniform experience in almost all the rural constituencies and the percentage of invalid votes in the towns was much less.

One of the distinct advantages that I find in this system is that the other methods employed to get votes from voters have minimised with the introduction of the marking system. Previously the voters were brought by the agents of certain candidates and they were not to put the ballot paper into the box in the room. They would bring it outside and then sell it at a discount or at a premium.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): How is that eliminated under this system?

Shri Warrior: I shall tell you how that is eliminated. These ballot papers were collected by 12s or 20s and were sent back into the booth with a very reliable person of the candidate or of the agent and were put in in bulk. With the marking system, the marking is done in camera. The exercise of the vote is in secret. The voting paper is then folded and brought to be put into the box before the presiding officer. So no ballot paper can be taken out of the booth. The taking out of the ballot paper had been in practice. We had occasions to find that out, catch hold of them red-handed and entrust them to the polling officer, the Police or the authorities concerned. There might be invalidation, but I must say with respect that more invalid votes have come from the literate people because by the time they enter the booth their nerves have gone down and they put it in somewhere shivering. Actually the conscious voters do not do that.

So our experience is that this is one of the methods of ensuring that the ballot paper is not brought out and

purchased by unscrupulous people and thereby the election is conducted in an unfair way. But I do not say that by itself it is all perfect.

Apart from that, there is another aspect which is very important. I wish to recommend this aspect to this House for its serious consideration. In our Plans, we are spending crores of rupees to educate the people and make them literate. I do not dilate on that. At least once in every five years, quinquennially, let the agents and the workers of the candidates go to them and teach them not the alpha and omega, but at least to mark on a sign. That much trouble at least they must take. Then, they will find that these voters will consciously put their seal in the place allotted for them against the symbols which can be taught to them. That is a very easy job, provided you take the trouble. But, the question is that you have to approach each and every voter. That is necessary also from the political angle, from the angle of educating the voters and from the angle of developing the political conscience and responsibility of the vast millions of our people. Hence, from our own experience and from the point of view of the need of the country at large, we emphatically think that this system will be practicable and useful even in the most illiterate tracts of India. Hence, we do not support the Resolution. We oppose it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I oppose this Resolution. I do not know where from our friend has got these statistics to say that this experiment has been a failure. He himself admits that no concrete report or tabulated report from the Election Commission is available to come to this conclusion. But, we can go by the experiences of results of bye-elections that were held in different parts of the country with some of which we are fairly acquainted. It is not a fact, as he says, that only in the cities it may be successful, and not in areas where the percentage of illiteracy is very great. Bye-elections

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

tions have been held in the Tribal areas, and even in the Dandakaranya area. It has been found that it has proved to be a great success, not only from the larger point of view that it eliminates a great deal of expenditure because you have not got to put as many boxes as there are candidates, but it also makes it easy for the ordinary voter to exercise his vote. In a constituency where there are as many as 12, 13 or 15 candidates, 15 boxes are put. The ordinary voter is in a confusion. When he goes into seclusion, he is in a confusion as to in which box he has to put and even to find his box, when there is always a warning from the Polling officer to come out quickly. Sometimes I have myself seen this. When I have gone to exercise the vote, I have seen that some ballot papers are put on the box itself. In this case, that difficulty is altogether eliminated. Because he has to exercise his franchise, put the ballot paper not in the box, but he is to rubber-stamp a particular symbol. If he has to exercise his vote, he must be acquainted with the symbol. That is a duty of the political parties and the Government; they to educate the people. I think the political parties take great care to go to the villages, approach the voters and make them acquainted with the particular symbol they want the voters to support. In that respect, what happens is, it is very easy for the voter, because the entire symbol is put on the paper and is given to the voter there. He goes to the place set for him and he can choose and take some time to choose the symbol and put the stamp.

Another great advantage is, he has to put the ballot paper in the box in front of all. What happens in the other case is this. I can tell you a very interesting episode. That was in a bye-election held sometime in the year previous to the general election, when fair and free election was altogether a dream in this country. The Congress governments were there and

they were using the administrative machinery, and the publicity department to the full.

Shri Tyagi: What is it? I challenge this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You may challenge. I can prove it by facts.

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shri Tyagi should not get up and challenge things which he does not know.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Nothing in this line which Shri Tyagi does not know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even that may be true. Because these practices are done deliberately, I have personal experience and therefore I am narrating this episode.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Which year?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: 1949.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Why did you not go to a court of law?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are not lawyers like you.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You failed?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not want to enter into a controversy with my friend.

Shri A. K. Sen: In 1949, we had not got the Representation of the People Act of 1950, nor the office of the Chief Election Commissioner.

An hon. Member: He does not know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That does not mean that corruption and bribery were not there.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): In those days, for the Central Assembly, there was no direct election.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Illiterate voters are influenced in many ways. At that period, during the particular bye-election to which I am referring, the administrative machinery of the Government was used and the Publicity department was used in favour of the Congress candidate. I was going to tell you an interesting episode, how they influenced ordinary voters when they go into the polling room to vote. They put very powerful loudspeakers, all government loudspeakers, on a tall tree, shouting. The ordinary voter gets confused. You put your vote in the particular box, that is the Congress box; that is the shouting. In the confusion, he feels there is an officer sitting above and seeing where he is going to exercise his vote. He is confused and he puts the vote in that particular box for which the shouting comes from the top of the tree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another party can go to a still higher pole.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is not possible for all parties. That is not the point.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: That is not permissible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How it is not permissible, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Member is making a speech; that should not be challenged.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These are distractions. The whole point is, this confusion occurs, we find, when the voter goes into the polling room, because of multiplicity of boxes, because of the terrible propaganda that is carried on to influence and put pressure on him. These things would be greatly eliminated if this system is introduced. Therefore, I welcome this. One of the good things that the Election Commission and many of these things have done is the introduction of the marking system in this country. We welcome it. I would not like that, at this stage, when the general elec-

tion is approaching, there should be any change. The marking system should be introduced in the general election also for the exercise of votes. We would like to be enlightened by the Law Minister. From the little experience we have, we have seen that a large number of voters can quickly vote. When the voters go to put the ballot papers in a particular box, they take a long time. Generally, the polling time is from 8 in the morning till 5 P.M. Unless all the voters reach the polling place before 5 o'clock, sometimes, they are refused, because they take a long time. Also, the voters, when they go into the room to find out a particular box, they take a little more time. In this case, that delay is very greatly removed. Voting is done very quickly. Therefore, we welcome this system and we oppose this Resolution.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry that my hon. friend referred to something against my party, although I support him. There is one thing. My hon. friend on my right is very vigilant. He just whispered to me that he who is always out to pick faults in our party could not trace any instance during this period of so many years. He had to go back to 1949. So, it means to say that during this period elections have been very fair.

15 hrs.

श्री जगदीश श्रवस्ती (विल्हौर) : अगर आप चाहेंगे तो ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं।

Shri Tyagi: I support my friend. The proposal that the ballot paper should be marked is a good suggestion. It has also been experimented upon. I therefore oppose the resolution.

I have one or two suggestions to make to the Election Commission. I would suggest that in printing the ballot papers, there must be enough space between one symbol and another. I do not know what type of

[Shri Tyagi]

ballot papers they are having, but there must be enough space. It must also be made clear that a ballot paper shall not be declared invalid if the mark is not exactly in the square meant for it, because sometimes illiterate voters, as many happen to be in our constituencies, might be inclined to mark the very symbol itself. That is human psychology. Suppose I keep on making propaganda in favour of a pair of bullocks, he will just mark the bullocks. He may not care to put his mark in the space or square meant for that mark. The lines are too near. There must be some vacant space in between. Wherever the voter may mark within that column from one end to the other, whether he marks on the symbol, on the name or in the empty space actually meant for marking, the ballot must be taken as valid and not invalidated on account of irregularity of marking. Otherwise, this is a very good idea. I therefore suggest that the Election Commission might agree to this.

As pointed out, so many boxes create difficulties, I can understand that. I have also dealt with voters. Sometimes they are not in a position to identify the box of their choice. Sometimes they put their votes in the wrong box and regret it very much later. They say by mistake they have done it. When one loses a vote, one feels as if one has lost a purse.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Purse with money or empty?

Shri Tyagi: A vote is a great purse.

I support the marking system adopted by the Election Commission. It has already been experimented upon. It should be accepted. The proposal of the mover of the Resolution will create further difficulties because of so many boxes and so much canvassing going on.

In the British days there was a system that the illiterate voter would go to the polling officer, where the

agents of all the parties would be sitting. The officer would ask him whom he wants to vote for. He would name, and then the officer would mark his ballot paper with pencil and give it to him to put into the ballot box. I think that too is not bad in cases where the illiterate voters voluntarily declare to whom they want to vote. But the marking system is fool-proof. No help is needed, because there is a rubber stamp. Even one who does not know how to hold a pen can put the rubber stamp. Only care should be taken to see that ballot papers are not unnecessarily invalidated as I have indicated.

श्री राधे लाल श्यास (उज्जैन)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र विभूति मिश्र जी ने पेश किया है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

अभी मेरे मित्र द्विवेदी जी ने कुछ बातें बतायीं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कहना कि कुछ अफसरों ने जो कि चुनाव से सम्बन्धित ये कांग्रेस का पक्ष किया सही नहीं है। पेरा अनुभव तो दूसरा ही है। जो गवर्नमेंट होती है उसकी तरफ से तो इस प्रकार की हिदायतें होती हैं कि जो अफसर चुनाव के लिए नियुक्त किए जाते हैं उनको बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष रह कर काम करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकारी अफसर ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं। इसके अलावा सरकारी अफसरों में ऐसे लोग बहुत ही कम होते हैं जो पहले कांग्रेस के वरकर रह चुके हों क्योंकि आजकल नौजवान अफसर ही आते हैं। तो कांग्रेस के लिए यह कहना कि अफसरों ने उसका पक्षपात किया हो सही नहीं है। हमारा अनुभव तो इसके विपरीत है। कुछ कांग्रेस विरोधी ऐसी संस्थाएँ भी हैं जो कि साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर आगे बढ़ना चाहती हैं। उनके कुछ लोग जो कि सरकारी अफसरों में स्थान पा जाते हैं उनके मन में कांग्रेस विरोधी भावना रहती है और यह देखा गया है—कुछ लोग पकड़े

भी गए—कि जहां वे देखते हैं कि कुछ किया जा सकता है वहां करने की कोशिश करते हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा भी करने की कोशिश की कि वोट अमूक बक्स में डाला जाए, जैसे सूरज के बक्स में डाला जाए या दिए के बक्स में डाला जाए। यह भी बहुत कम मात्रा में हुआ है लेकिन कुछ हुआ अवश्य है। लेकिन कांग्रेस के लिए ऐसा किया गया हो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। जो जनरल इलेक्शन हुए उनके बारे में जनसंघ के नेता स्व० डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने सरकार की प्रशंसा की और कहा कि इलेक्शन बहुत साफ सुधरे और निष्पक्ष हुए।

लेकिन जो भी थोड़ी सी गुंजाइश रहती है वह मार्किंग सिस्टम में बिल्कुल दूर हो जाएगी। हमने देखा है देहातों में जहां आम तौर पर वोटर अशिक्षित होते हैं, या महिलाएं जो कि परदा नशीन होती हैं, वे बैलट बाक्स पर अपना बैलट पेपर रख देते हैं और जब कोई दूसरा आता है तो उन को समेट कर जिस बक्स में चाहता डाल देता है।

एक बात और भी है कि कुछ लोग बोटों का सौदा करते हैं। यह बैलट पेपर को डालते नहीं बल्कि जेब में रख कर आ जाते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि इतने रुपए लाओ। तो वर्तमान सिस्टम में करप्शन की काफी गुंजाइश है। उसकी शिकायतें भी मिली हैं। लोगों ने इसका स्पेक्यूलेशन सा कर रखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने इन सब बातों पर विचार कर के ही मार्किंग सिस्टम जाी किया है। बैलट पेपर पर चिह्न भी होता है उस पार्टी का और उम्मीदवार का। हमारा अनुभव है कि देहातों में और शहरों में भी अशिक्षित वोटर चुनाव चिह्न वाली पेटी को ही देखते हैं और उसी में वोट डालते हैं। लेकिन होता यह है कि कभी कभी वहां

पेटियां इस तरह से आगे पीछे रखी जाती हैं कि वोटर कन्फ्यूज हो जाता है और गलत पेटी में अपना बैलट पेपर डाल देता है। यह चीज भी मार्किंग सिस्टम से दूर हो जायेगी।

यह भी देखा गया है कि बैलट बाक्स पर जो सिम्बल चिपका रहता है वह निकल जाता है और पता नहीं चलता कि वह किस पार्टी का बक्स है। फिर जब कोई यह चीज नोटिस में लाता है और शिकायत करता है तो रिटर्निंग आफिसर उस बक्स पर चिह्न को गोंद से चिपकाता है और सूखने पर वह फिर निकल जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि अशिक्षित लोग जो कि केवल चुनाव चिह्न को ही समझते हैं उनसे असावधानी में गलतियां हो जाती हैं। इसलिये यह मार्किंग सिस्टम अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

जो सुझाव मेरे मित्र त्यागी जी ने दिया है उससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि किसी खाने में भी मार्क लगा दिया जाये तो उसे वैलिड माना जाना चाहिये। हो सकता है कि कभी कोई वोटर गलत खाने में निशान लगा दे लेकिन अगर उसी चुनाव चिह्न के सामने या उसी उम्मीदवार के नाम के सामने लगाता है तो उसको वैलिड मान लेना चाहिये। इतना सुधार इस नवीन पद्धति में होना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से जो समझ नहीं पाते हैं उनके लिये सुविधा हो जायेगी।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र जी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Pandit K. C. Sharma.

Are there any others who want to support Shri Bibhuti Mishra? I must call them first.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salempur): I want to support him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call the hon. Member later.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I am sorry that hon. Members have taken what may be called too technical a view and tried to find out faults where there existed none. In human life, pure rationalism is an impossibility, and it is much more so in the matter of social or political organisation. Therefore, what requires to be done is to judge things from the doctrine of effects.

The first elections under the new Constitution were fought in 1952. Many business-houses with big purse had set up their own candidates. It is to the credit of the Indian electorate that none of them was returned. Looking at in the composition of the House, I dare say that everybody knew fully well that the gentleman who has been returned from a particular constituency was likely to be returned, taking all considerations into account. We know where the Communist Member were likely to be returned; we know where the Jan Sangh Member will be returned; we know also where the Congress Member will be returned. I have no doubt about the Members who have been returned from UP; I was dead sure that they would be returned. Many candidates who failed were expected to fail.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does my hon. friend know what will happen to Shri C. B. Gupta?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I know what will happen to Shri C. B. Gupta. I have no doubt that he is bound to win, and it would be to the credit of the electorate if he is returned. I say this, being a Congressman myself. I say that it is not the party that has to be congratulated on this, and it is not the party that is going to be the master of Government, but it is the electorate, it is the people. Nowhere is it written that the sovereignty of the State is vested in the Congress or in the Communist. The Objective Resolution was to the effect that sovereignty vested in the people; and people will select those who are to

govern them. It is not the Congress or the Communists or any other party that will select them. If a man fails, it is because he has adopted means which the electorate is not willing to accept, be he a Congressman or a Communist or a man belonging to any other party. If they can use the purse, you can use the *danda*, you can buy the people, but the people are willing neither . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; even if that *danda* is to be used, it should be used against me and not against any other Member here.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What I mean to say is that the Indian electorate has stood the test. So, by the doctrine of fact, it is safe to conclude that it has succeeded here to such a large extent as nowhere else. The fact that it has succeeded proves its efficacy, and, therefore, there is no need to change the method. The method has not failed. It has worked successfully. A few votes cast here or there do not decide it. Since the electorate is a large one, nobody can manipulate. If anybody could manipulate, in 1952, when the business-houses tried their luck with a big purse at their command, they could have done so, but they failed; not one of their candidates was returned, and we know who those candidates were.

Therefore, the present system has worked well. It has not failed. The mere possibility that so many things may happen has not affected the result; even assuming that those things have been allowed to happen, the result has not changed; those happenings have not been efficacious. So, even a bit of mistake here or a bit of roguery there has not been effective enough to affect the result. The system has worked well, and, therefore, it need not be changed.

With these words, I support the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister take?

Shri A. K. Sen: About 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From my experience of the last six speakers, I have come to the conclusion that five minutes are enough for each Member to speak on this subject.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली का विरोध करने के लिये श्री विभूति मिश्र ने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि उसी नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली के आधार पर चुन कर लोक सभा में आने का मुझे अवसर मिला है और इसलिये मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र ने अपने इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में जो सब से बड़ी युक्ति दी है वह यह है कि प्रायः हमारे मतदाता अशिक्षित हैं और अशिक्षित मतदाताओं को अभी इतना हम शिक्षित नहीं कर पाये हैं कि वे मतदान पत्र पर सुविधापूर्वक निर्णय ले सकें यानी हमें किस व्यक्ति को अपना मत देना है वह देख सकें । लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि पंजाब में अशिक्षा की दृष्टि से सब से पिछड़ा हुआ गुड़गांव का क्षेत्र माना जाता है जिसका कि इस सदन में प्रतिनिधित्व करने का मुझे गौरव प्राप्त है । उस क्षेत्र में इस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली के आधार पर ही चुनाव हुआ था और मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि अशिक्षितों के लिये उससे अधिक उपयोगी कोई दूसरी प्रणाली नहीं हो सकती है । इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा जैसा कि मेरे माननीय सदस्य श्री त्यागी ने संकेत दिया और यह शिकायत मुझे आज भी है और उस समय भी थी मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे विधि मंत्री महोदय आने वाले इन चुनावों के अन्दर कम से कम उस कठिनाई को अवश्य दूर करें । क्योंकि मेरा यह अनुभव है कि जिस समय मतदाता को वह मतपत्र दिया जाता है उसमें विभिन्न उम्मीदवारों के नामों को एक

दूसरे से अलग रखने के लिये जो विभाजक रेखाएँ होती हैं वे इतनी निकट होती हैं कि वोटर का स्टाम्प अगर जरा ठीक से कोष्ठ में न लग पाया और लाइन से जरा हट कर ऊपर नीचे को लग गया तो वह वोट इनवैलिड माना जाता है और वह वोट किसी का नहीं माना जाता है और जिसका कि परिणाम यह हुआ कि मुझे अपने ८, ९ हजार मतदाताओं के वोटों से वंचित होना पड़ा । अगर यह ८, ९ हजार वोट मुझे मिल जाते तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि विरोधी उम्मीदवार की जमानत तक मैं जल्द कर सकता था ।

श्री त्यागी : खैर यह तो नहीं होता ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : यह तो समय ही बतलाता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी जमानत जन्त हो जाने से आपको क्या लाभ होता ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जरा और अधिक फूल मालायें माननीय सदस्य के गले में पड़ जातीं ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो यह कहा है कि वे इस प्रस्ताव को इसलिये रख रहे हैं क्योंकि इस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली के द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा पर मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि उनकी ऐसी आशंका सही नहीं है । भ्रष्टाचार की उस पद्धति को जो कि चुनावों के समय में प्रायः सुनने में आती है उसको प्रोत्साहन इससे नहीं मिलेगा । बल्कि उस भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सकेगा क्योंकि मत पत्र एक ही है और उस मत पत्र के ऊपर यह सही नहीं है कि अशिक्षित होने के कारण कोई व्यक्ति अपनी मुहर ठीक स्थान पर नहीं लगा सकेगा जिसके लिये कि मैं ने यह सुझाव दिया कि प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के खाने और दूसरे उम्मीदवार का जहाँ पर खाना हो उन में आपस में कुछ न कुछ अन्तर अवश्य रहना चाहिये जिससे यह भी हो कि

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शा. श्री]

अगर सटाप्प रेखा के ऊपर जरा लग जाये तो इतना तो देखा जा सके कि वह पहले उम्मीदवार की ओर झुका हुआ है, या दूसरे की ओर झुका हुआ है और वह चिह्न क्रॉसिंग प्वाइंट से किधर को है। इसलिये उसके अन्दर अन्तर अवश्य रहना चाहिये। जहां तक भ्रष्ट पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली के द्वारा रोकथाम की जा सकेगी। बिग मार्क को भी क्रॉसमार्क समझा जाये।

तीसरी बात मिश्र जी ने यह कही है कि कि इतने थोड़े समय में इतने करोड़ बैलेट पेपर्स कैसे छापे जा सकेंगे। जिस आधार पर कि वे चाहते हैं कि इस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली को जारी न कर लें लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस बारे में हमें चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता है। यह तो स्पष्ट ही है कि जब सरकार इतनी तैयारी कर चुकी है तभी वह इस प्रकार की चुनाव प्रणाली को आरम्भ करने के लिये जा रही है। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में तो कुछ सोचने की आवश्यकता रह नहीं जाती है। हां एक बात जो विशेषरूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारा इस बात के लिये प्रयत्न हो कि जो उम्मीदवार चुनावों के अन्दर खड़े हों उनके ऊपर भी अर्थ का कम से कम भार पड़ना चाहिये साथ ही साथ साशन के ऊपर भी अर्थ का भार कम पड़ना चाहिये। इस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली को आरम्भ करने का शुभ परिणाम यह होगा कि आज तक जो प्रणाली पहले जारी थी और जिसके कि आधार पर प्रत्येक उमीदवार के अलग अलग बक्से रखे जाते थे तो अब इन अलग अलग बक्सों के सिस्टम को हटा कर एक ही बक्सा होगा भले ही उसका आकार बड़ा क्यों न कर दिया जाय। मेरा अनुमान है कि इससे सरकार को लाखों, करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत हो सकेगी। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये मेरा अपना यह निवेदन है कि श्री विभूति

मिश्र ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है, अच्छा हो कि वे स्वयं अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें लेकिन अगर वे उसको वापिस नहीं लेते हैं तो मैं इस प्रस्ताव के मुद्दों का और जो उन्होंने अपना यहां वक्तव्य दिया है उसका विरोध करता हूं।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें तो कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस से पूर्व जो चुनाव पद्धति देश में चल रही थी, उस में भ्रष्टाचार अधिक होता रहा और मतदाताओं को भूल से कहीं भी मतदान करने का अवसर भी मिलता रहा। यह बात भी निश्चित है कि पेटियों के सम्बन्ध में उनको जानकारी न होने के कारण कई मत दाता पेटों के सामने अपने मतपत्र रख कर नमस्कार कर के चले गये। यही पता नहीं चला कि उन्होंने किस को मत दिया। कहीं कहीं ऐसा भी हुआ कि मत दाता मतपत्र के दो भाग करके आधा एक पेटों में और आधा दूसरी पेटों में डाल कर चले गये। कहीं कहीं ये भी देखा गया कि मतदाता वहां किसी अलमारी या ताक पर अपना मतपत्र रख कर और नमस्कार कर के चले गये। ऐसी स्थिति रही है और उन को बरगलाने और इधर उधर ले जाने की चेष्टा भी बहुत की गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य क्या कन्डीडेट ही रहे हैं या प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर भी ?

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने स्वयं चुनाव लड़ा है। आप को भी अनुभव होगा कि कन्डीडेट को सब जानकारी रखनी पड़ती है। उस को पोलिंग एजेंट का काम करना पड़ता है। उस को कनवेंसिंग भी करनी पड़ती है और यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि कौन क्या कर रहा है प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर ठीक तरह से काम कर

रहा है या नहीं, क्यों कि कभी कभी उनका भी अपना मत होता है और अपने मत को चलाने के लिये जो उनकी इच्छा होती है, उसके अनुसार वह करवा लेते हैं। इस कारण यह सब सावधानी बरतनी पड़ती है और मुझे भी बरतनी पड़ी। उस के आधार पर ही मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। मैं आफिसर कभी नहीं रहा और न ही उस की अभिलाषा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि चुनाव अधिकारियों के पास इस प्रकार की अनेकों आपत्तियाँ आई होंगी और उसके अनुसार गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करके उन्होंने इस पद्धति को सामने लाने की चेष्टा की है। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि इस मत-प्रणाली में लोगों को स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक जिसको भी मत प्रदान करना हो, उसके सामने मार्क लगाने का अवसर मिलेगा और इस में, मत पत्र इधर डालो या उधर डालो, यह प्रश्न भी सामने नहीं रहेगा। इस कारण भ्रष्टाचार को अवश्य रोका जा सकता है, इस में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह बात मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि भारत वर्ष गांवों में निवास करता है और गांवों की जनता अशिक्षित है, इस लिये जल्दी में, शीघ्रता में, ध्वराहट में, बिना जाने बूझे वह इधर उधर मार्क लगा सकता है और मार्क लगाने की यह पद्धति ऐसी है कि जरा भी गड़बड़ हुई, तो उसका मत ही व्यर्थ हो जायगा, बेकार हो जायगा। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जहाँ पिछली बार कैंडीडेट्स को भ्रष्टाचार से हानि उठानी पड़ी, इस बार मार्क लगाने के कारण बहुत से बैलट-पेपर बेकार हो जायेंगे। इस लिये यह सुविधा देनी चाहिये कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति से मतपत्र पर चिन्ह लगाने में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, तो उस के कारण उस का मतपत्र बेकार न हो जाये, क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र में मत बड़ा मूल्यवान है और एक एक मत के कारण हार और जीत हो सकती है। ऐसी अवस्था में एक एक मत की कीमत को हम को समझना चाहिये और साधारण सी भूल के कारण यह जानते हुये कि उस का मन्तव्य क्या था

मत प्रदान करने के उस के मन्तव्य को खारिज नहीं कर देना चाहिये। उस में इतना स्ट्रिक्ट होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मत-दाता को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये कि यदि चिन्ह थोड़ा ऊपर भी हो गया, तो भी उसका मत व्यर्थ न जाये।

लेकिन यह जरूर देखना चाहिये कि चिन्ह का हिस्सा जिस पदाभिलाषी की ओर ज्यादा है, उसी को मत मिलना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो मत बेकार हो जायेगा।

यह बात भी निश्चित है कि वर्तमान मत-प्रणाली में व्यय कम पड़ेगा, सुविधा अधिक होगी और भ्रष्टाचार भी रूक सकेगा। मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र के इस मन्तव्य को पसन्द करता हूँ कि जनता बहुत अधिक अशिक्षित है और उसको मत प्रदान करने में असुविधा हो सकेगी, लेकिन यदि वायु-मण्डल निर्माण किया जाये गया, तो इस में काफी सफलता मिल सकती है। यह पदाभिलाषियों पर निर्भर है कि वे जा कर लोगों को समझाये इस प्रकार से उन्हें मत दाताओं के पास पहुंचने का अवसर मिलेगा। जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि पुरानी पद्धति के अनुसार काम चलेगा, इस लिये लोगों में जाने की क्या आवश्यकता है, ऐन टाइम पर देखेंगे, जो होगा, देखा जायेगा, उन को आज से ही जन सम्पर्क करने का अवसर मिल जायेगा। प्रश्न यह है कि जिस मतदाता को मतदान करने की भी बुद्धि नहीं है, वह देश के लिये क्या मत-प्रदान कर रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। कम से कम यह बुद्धि होनी चाहिये कि हम किस को मतदान कर रहे हैं। इस दृष्टि से यह नवीन मत प्रणाली देश के लिये श्रेयकर है और यदि श्री विभूति मिश्र अपने रेज्यूलेशन को वापिस ले लेंगे, तो वह देश के लिये कल्याणकारी होगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में मिश्र जी के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में शायद ही किसी ने कुछ कहा हो।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : शर्मा जी ने कहा है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : किन्तु उनके प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हुये भी शायद सब लोगों ने यह माना है कि भारत में शिक्षा कम होने के कारण चिन्ह लगाते वक्त लोगों को कठिनाई होगी । वह कठिनाई पढ़े लिखे लोगों को नहीं होगी । लेकिन पढ़े लिखे लोग भी, जो बहुत बूढ़ होते हैं, जिनको कम दिखाई देता है और प्रायः वे लोग, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जिनके पास चश्मा आदि साधन नहीं हैं, यह कठिनाई अनुभव कर सकते हैं कि वे निशान ठीक लगा रहे हैं या गलत । विरोधी बैचों से भी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि गलत निशान लगाने के कारण उन के कई हजार वोट खराब हो गये । वह उसी हिसाब से स्थिति को समझ लें ।

श्री त्याग्वै : उन को मिल गये ।

श्री राधा रमण (चान्दनी चौक) : खराब हुये तो मिले ही ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : यदि सारे भारत पर इस दृष्टि से ध्यान दिया जाये, तो ऐसे वोटों की संख्या लाखों क्या, करोड़ों तक पहुँच जायगी, जो कि इस कारण बरबाद हो जायेंगे ।

चिन्ह लगाने के तरीके का जो नया मुझाव है, उस के कारण, चुनाव को अधिक से अधिक निष्पक्ष रखने के लिये जो गुप्त मतदान की व्यवस्था है, उसको अब वह वह खुद रोकने जा रहे हैं । शिक्षा अशिक्षा की बात छोड़ें, अगर सैद्धांतिक बात को लें, तब भी आप यह मानेंगे कि चिन्ह लगाने का जो नया तरीका सोचा जा रहा है, जिस की कहीं कहीं पर परीक्षा भी हुई है, उसमें एक बात तो बिल्कुल समाप्त होती है और वह है गुप्त मतदान की । भारत में चुनाव के जिस तरीके को अपनाया गया है, उस में यह सिद्धांत रखा गया है कि मतदान इस तरीके

से हो कि जिस से किसी व्यक्ति, अधिकारी या उमीदवार का कोई असर न हो और वोट देने के बाद भी किसी को मालूम न हो । जहां शिक्षित आदमी कम होते हैं और अशिक्षित ज्यादा वहां प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि उम्मीदवार यह सिखलाता है कि आप स्वयं चिन्ह न लगाइये, अधिकारी से कह दीजिये कि वह लगा दे । मुझे जो निजी अनुभव है, और जो पहले चुनाव में देखा गया है वह यह है कि जो लोग बूढ़ हैं, या पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, प्रायः यह कहते हैं कि आप चिन्ह लगा दीजिये । जब वह बात आयेगी, तो सीक्रेसी और गुप्त मतदान का सिद्धांत नहीं रह जायेगा ।

अगर कोई यह कहे कि ये तो अलग अलग होंगे, बड़े बड़े चिन्ह बने रहेंगे, दिक्कत नहीं होगी, मोहर होगी और वह लगा दी जायेगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे आसान तो बक्स की व्यवस्था रहेगी, जो लगभग डेढ़ फुट लम्बा और एक फुट चौड़ा है, जिस पर चिन्ह भी बड़े होते हैं । पर्चे पर चार पांच उम्मीदवारों के चिन्ह होंगे । उस के मुकाबिले में बक्स ज्यादा सुविधाजनक होता है वोट देने के लिये और पहचानने के लिये । ऐसी हालत में यह कहना मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये नई प्रथा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । अगर गुप्त मतदान को समाप्त किया जाता है, जो लोग पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, उनकी कठिनाइयों पर कम ध्यान दिया जाता है, तो फिर भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने का क्या तरीका है ?

मुझे भी एक अनुभव है जहां पर कांग्रेस सरकार है, या पहले थी, वहां एक म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का चुनाव हो रहा था । अनेकों ऐसे लोग थे, जो कांग्रेस उम्मीदवार को वोट देना चाहते थे, लेकिन वहां का पोलिंग आफिसर दूसरे उम्मीदवार के लिये निशान लगा देता था, क्योंकि उससे उसकी दोस्ती थी । मैं स्वयं वहां था और कांग्रेस एजेंट की तरफ से यह कहना पड़ा कि यदि फिर पोलिंग अधिकारी ऐसा करता है, तो उनकी कलम

को रोक दिया जाये भले ही वह कानून का उल्लंघन होगा, लेकिन न्याय तो होगा। तब वह आफ़िसर रुका। यदि किसी दूसरे को निशान लगाने के लिये कहा जाये, तो हो सकता है कि वह भी किसी का पक्षपात करे। और फिर यही विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य कहेंगे कि पोलिंग आफ़िसर बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष नहीं थे और उन्होंने दूसरी जगह निशान लगाए। आज छोटी मोटी कमजोरियों को लेकर ये लोग बड़ा बना देते हैं और सरकार का विरोध करते हैं। उससे ज्यादा विरोध ये लोग उस समय करेंगे और कहेंगे कि चुनाव के समय जो पोलिंग आफ़िसर था, मत दिलाने वाला आफ़िसर था, उसने ग़लत निशान लगाए। मेरे ख़्याल में इस प्रकार सरकार अपने लिए एक सर-दर्द पैदा कर रही है। हम विरोधी पक्षियों को मौका दे रहे हैं इस बात का कि अनुचित तौर पर उनको इसका विरोध करने का अवसर मिले।

श्री राधा रमण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विभूति मिश्र जी ने जिस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन के सामने रखा है, उनका मैं आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने हमें इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले पर विचार करने का मौका दिया है। लेकिन मैं इस बात से इतिफ़ाक़ नहीं करता कि जो मतदान की नई पद्धति अस्तित्व की गई है, वह दोषों से भरी हुई है। उसमें कुछ दोष हो सकते हैं। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान के मतदान का सम्बन्ध है, वह न सिर्फ़ भारतवर्ष में बल्कि सारी दुनिया में प्रसिद्ध हो चुका है कि बाबजूद इस बात के कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ही ज्यादा लोग अशिक्षित हैं, और अशिक्षितों की प्रतिशत संख्या बहुत है, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने अपने मतों का इस्तेमाल करके सभी को चकाचौंध कर दिया है। मतदाताओं ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि वे न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से और अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक़ और जैसा सही समझते हैं, उस तरह से अपने मत का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसलिये यह दोष देना कि जो अशिक्षित लोग हैं मत देने की कोई भी

प्रणाली अपनाई जाए उसका सही तौर पर इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है और यह बात वाक़यात पर सही भी नहीं उतरती है।

मेरा ख़्याल है कि जो तरीका पहले हमारे यहाँ रखा गया था, उसमें जितने दोष थे, उससे कहीं कम दोष आज की प्रणाली के अन्दर हैं। यह मैं नहीं मानता कि जो मतदान की पद्धति इस समय अस्तित्व की गई है, उसमें कोई दोष नहीं हैं। दोष उसके अन्दर हैं। यह फूलपूफ़ तरीका नहीं है। हो सकता है कि इसमें भी हस्त्वमंशा कोई राय न दे सकता हो और ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि इसमें ग़लती का कोई इमकान ही नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों ही अपने इस मतदान के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण रूप से शिक्षा पा चुके हैं और वे दोनों ही अपने मत को उसी प्रकार से देते हैं जिस प्रकार से उनकी इच्छा होती है, जिसको चाहते हैं, उसी को अपना मत देते हैं।

पहले जो बलट पेपर का सिस्टम था जिसके बारे में हमारे विभूति मिश्र साहब चाहते हैं कि सरकार और ईलैक्शन कमीशन अमल करे, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा दोष थे। मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तयार हूँ कि कोई भी जनरल ईलैक्शन ऐसा नहीं होता था जिसमें कि पैसा न चलता हो। जो धनो पुष्प थे वे सैंकड़ों बलट पेपर पैसा देकर खरीदते थे और यहां तक अधिक पैसा एक एक बलट पेपर के लिये दिया जाता था कि हैरानी होती थी। एक एक बलट पेपर की कीमत एक एक सौ और पचास पचास रुपये वे दिया करते थे। इसका नतीजा यह निकलता था कि बहुत से अशिक्षित भाई और बहनें जिन को वोट देना चाहते थे; पैसे के प्रलोभन में उसको वोट न देकर जिससे पैसा मिलता था उसको वोट दे देते थे। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि जो इस समय की पद्धति है उसके अन्दर कोई शिकायत किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी को नहीं होनी चाहिये।

[श्री राधा रमण]

मेरे भाई ने बताया कि आजकल के तरीके में एक बड़ा भारी दोष यह है कि जो मतदाता है वह अपना मत किसी सरकारी अफसर की देख रेख में या उसको कह कर देता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आजकल की पद्धति के अन्दर प्रचलित नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं होता है। जितने भी कैंडीडेट्स होते हैं उनके निशान होते हैं और उन निशानों के आगे एक कठघरा होता है और कठघरे में सिर्फ उस निशान को देख कर शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों ही मुहर जो कि किसी सीक्रेट स्थान पर रखी रहती हैं, लगा देते हैं।

त्यागी जी ने एक बात की तरफ हमारा ध्यान दिलाया है कि बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि अशिक्षित लोग भय के कारण, या घबराहट के कारण या किसी और कारण से, जहाँ पर मुहर लगानी चाहिये, वहाँ पर न लगा कर इधर उधर लगा देते हैं जिससे जो प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर होता है, वह वोट को इनवैलिड करार दे देता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दोष को भी दूर किया जा सकता है और उसका एक तरीका हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी ने सुझाया है और वह यह है कि कठघरे जरा बड़े बड़े हों और दूसरा यह कि प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर को हिदायत हो कि अगर रबड़ का निशान थोड़ा इधर उधर हो जाए, ऊँचे नीचे हो जाए तो वोटर के मंशे के मुताबिक उसको वोट मिल जाना चाहिये जिसको वह चाहता था मिले। यह एक छोटी सी बात है, टेक्नीकल सी बात है और इस बिना पर मैं समझना हूँ वोट बेकार नहीं जाना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि वे लोग जो ऐसा करते हैं, ग्रामीण होते हैं, उनको पता नहीं होता है और गलती कर बैठते हैं और उनका जो मंशा हो, जिस को वोट वे देना चाहते हों, उनको उनका वोट मिल जाना चाहिये।

मेरी राय है कि इस समय जो तरीका है, वह काफी दोष रहित है और उसमें वे दोष नहीं

हैं जो पहले तरीके में थे और इसमें कोई रद्दोबदल करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे देश के लोग इस पद्धति से काफी परिचित हो चुके हैं। अगर एक ही पद्धति को हम कायम रखेंगे तो जो मौका हर पांच साल में वोटर्स को वोट देने का मिलता है और जब बाई-इलैक्शन हो जाते हैं, तो उस बाई-इलैक्शन में वोट करने का मौका मिलता है उससे वोटर काफी शिक्षित हो जायेंगे और उनको किसी के सहारे की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी या किसी दूसरे की राय पर चलने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी और सही रूप से अपना मत देकर जिस को वे कामयाब करना चाहते हैं कामयाब करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और जो व्यवस्था इस समय चल ही है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगणेश दास (दरभंगा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सदन में जिन बातों को लेकर बहस हो रही है, उससे साफ जाहिर है कि हमारी सरकार ने जनता के प्रति जिस कर्तव्य का उसे पालन करना चाहिये या नहीं किया है। दुनिया के सभी देशों में लोग उम्मीदवार का नाम पढ़ कर अपना मत देते हैं और वहाँ पर नाम के सामने एक मार्क लगाने की पद्धति है। इसका मतलब यह है कि उन देशों की जनता पढ़ी लिखी है, नाम को पढ़ सकती है और समझ सकती है। हमें मतदान के तरीके को अपने देश में चालू किये हुए १३-१४ वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक भी हम अपने देश की जनता को शिक्षित नहीं कर पाये हैं, उसको साक्षर नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिये और इस सदन के लिये एक लज्जा की ही बात है।

जहाँ तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि देहाती जनता की सुविधा का ब्याल रख कर ही श्री

विभूति मिश्र ने यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ रखा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कई दृष्टियों से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। एक दृष्टि यह है कि सबसे अधिक वैज्ञानिक तरीका मत देने का कौनसा है। उम्मीदवार के नाम के सामने चिह्न लगा कर मत देने का जो तरीका है वह सबसे ज्यादा वैज्ञानिक तरीका है। पहला जो तरीका था उसमें कई बुराइयाँ बताई गई हैं जो कि अभी भी उसमें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ वैज्ञानिक ढंग के तरीके का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, यह तरीका ज्यादा वैज्ञानिक है। दूसरा सवाल बक्से का है। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह तरीका कम खर्चीला है। इस तरीके में सरकार के खजाने पर कम बोझ पड़ेगा। इसमें इतने अधिक बक्से बनवाने की भी जरूरत नहीं होगी। तीसरी बात यह है कि अभी जो बैलट पेपर्स की संख्या है वह बहुत ज्यादा होती है और इसमें ज्यादा बैलट पेपर्स की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। चौथी बात इस वैज्ञानिक तरीके के पक्ष में यह कही जा सकती है कि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार बहुत कम है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि जो वोट लेने वाला है वह तब तक रुपया नहीं देता है जब तक कि बैलट पेपर उसके पास नहीं पहुँच जाता और इसका कारण यह है कि उसे विश्वास नहीं होता है कि लोग मत उसको देंगे या नहीं देंगे। इसलिये जब बैलट पेपर उसको ला कर दे दिये जाते हैं तब वह उनको रुपया दे देता है।

हमारे भाई श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा कि इसमें ओपनीयता नहीं रहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर गोपनीयता रहेगी तो इसी में रहेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि मत देने का जो काम है वह एक कमरे में होता है जहाँ कोई देखने वाला नहीं होता है और बैलट पेपर को बक्से में डालने का काम रिटनिंग आफिसर या प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर के सामने होता है और साथ ही साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि बैलट पेपर के बाहर जाने की भी इसमें बहुत

कम गुंजाइश है और अगर किसी तरह से कोई बैलट-पेपर बाहर ले भी जाता है तो फिर उसको वापिस डालने की भी गुंजाइश इसमें नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री श्री-रायण दास : यह बात आपने खुद ही देख ली होगी।

जहाँ तक देहाती भाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस नई पद्धति को नहीं अपनाया जाएगा, हमारे देहाती भाई सीखेंगे भी नहीं। जहाँ तक उप-निर्वाचनों का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने और इलेक्शन कमीशन ने भी हमें बतलाया है कि कम से कम वोट इस सिस्टम में इनवैलिड करार दिये गये हैं। बैलट पेपर में चार ही कालम होते हैं एक खाना उम्मीदवार के नाम का होता है, दूसरा पार्टी का होता है, तीसरा सिम्बल का होता है और चौथा मुहर लगाने का होता है। चारों में से किसी के आगे भी निशान लगाने का अधिकार वोटर को होगा और इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि वोट के इनवैलिड करार दिये जाने की बहुत ही कम गुंजाइश है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देहाती जनता का ख्याल करके ही, देहाती जनता भ्रष्टाचार के रास्ते पर न जाये इस ख्याल से ही, और इस ख्याल से कि देहाती जनता चिन्ह को ही पहचान सकती है उसका सुविधा हो, और पिछले दो चुनावों का अनुभव प्राप्त करके ही इलेक्शन कमीशन ने यह नई पद्धति जारी करने का सुझाव रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका समर्थन होना चाहिए और तीसरे और चौथे चुनावों में इस पद्धति का अनुभव हो जाएगा। पुरानी पद्धति से प्रकट होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सचमुच में पूरी तरह शिक्षित नहीं हैं इसलिए बैलट बॉक्स पर ही अपना बैलट पेपर रख देते हैं, तो यह जो हमारे ऊपर

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

रिटिंगमा है यह भी नई प्रथा में कम हो जाएगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी दृष्टि से देखी जाए नई प्रथा अधिक अच्छी प्रतीत होती है और उम्मीदवारों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे वोटरों को बतलाएं कि उनको किस प्रकार नई पद्धति में वोट डालना होगा । वोटर इसका अच्छी तरह समझ जाएंगे ।

मैं श्री बिभूति मिश्र के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि नई पद्धति का ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थानों पर प्रयोग किया जायेगा ।

एक निवेदन मैं अन्त में यह करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी खास इलाके के लोग पुरानी पद्धति से वोट देने की इच्छा प्रकट करें तो इलेक्शन कमीशन को उन लोगों को उसी प्रकार वोट देने का अधिकार देना चाहिए जिससे उनको सन्तोष हो सके ।

पं० डा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अभी सदन में बहस चल रही है उससे ज्ञात होता है कि सब लोगों के मन में यह भावना है कि अशिक्षित लोग ठीक से वोट नहीं दे सकते । मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता । यों गलती तो सब से होती है । यहां सदन में ही डिवीजन के समय बटन दबाना होता है तो हम में से कुछ से भी गलती हो जाती है । तो इस तरह की गलतियां तो हमेशा होंगी । लेकिन देहात के लोग शहर के लोगों से ज्यादा गलती नहीं करते । उनको एक मरतबा बतला दीजिए तो वह उस बात को गांठ बांध लेते हैं और उसी प्रकार काम करते हैं, जो शिक्षित लोग हैं वे अपनी काबलियत में भले ही गलती कर जाएं ।

हर मसले के दो पहलू होते हैं और हर मसले के पक्ष और विपक्ष में कुछ न कुछ कहा जा सकता है । लेकिन हमें देखना है कि दोनों में से किस पद्धति में अधिक सुविधा होगी । उसी का हमें समर्थन करना चाहिये । गत चुनावों में हमने देखा कि १ या डेढ़

पर सेंट लोग अपने बैलट पेपर बक्सों पर रख कर चले आयेगे ।

15:44 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

पुरानी पद्धति में बहुत से लोग अपना बैलट पेपर बक्स के ऊपर डाल कर चले आते थे । उसका नतीजा यह होता था कि जो दूसरे होशियार लोग बाद में जाते थे वे उनको समेट कर अपने उम्मीदवार के बक्स में डाल देते थे या उन पर प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर की नजर पड़ जाती थी तो उनको रद्दी कर दिया जाता था । वोटर की मंशा थी कि वह भ्रमक उम्मीदवार को वोट दे लेकिन वह गलती से उसके बक्से में गिराता नहीं । इसलिए उसकी मंशा सफलीभूत नहीं होती और दूसरे जो होशियार लोग बाद में जाते हैं वे उन वोटों को अपने उम्मीदवार के बक्से में डाल देते हैं या उनको प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर इनवैलिड कर देता है । लेकिन नवीन पद्धति में यह नहीं हो सकता ।

दूसरी बात जो लोग वोट मंगा लिये करते थे वह भी इस पद्धति में संभव नहीं होगा । वोटर जाएगा, चिह्न देखेगा और उसके सामने निशान लगायेगा और पेपर को बक्स में डाल देगा । इसमें वोट मंगाने का मौका नहीं रह जाता और जो करप्शन पहले हो सकता था वह आगे नहीं हो सकेगा । जिसको वोट देना चाहेगा उसको देगा और जिसको नहीं चाहेगा नहीं देगा ।

हमने यह भी देखा कि डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में लोग वोटरों को यह सिखा देते हैं कि तुम दोनों वोट एक ही बक्स में डाल देना और वोटर ऐसा ही कर देता है । और उसका एक वोट रद्दी हो जाता है । और वोटर का मंशा पूरा नहीं होता । इस सिस्टम में यह नहीं हो सकेगा । अगर कोई इस तरह से वोटर को अब सिखायेगा और वोटर वैसा करेगा तो दोनों वोट इनवैलिड

हा जायेंगे। इसलिए सिखाने वाले लोगों को इस प्रकार की गलत बात सिखाने का मौका भी नहीं रहेगा।

बहुत से उम्मीदवार होते हैं और उनके जब पुराने सिस्टम के अनुसार अलग अलग बक्स रखे जाते हैं तो कुछ वोटर घबरा जाते हैं और अपना वोट ठीक से नहीं दे पाते। इस नये सिस्टम में तो यह बात नहीं है। उसको निशान लगाना समझा दिया जाएगा और वह निशान लगा देगा, झोंपड़ी पर बल पर या जिस पर भी वह चाहेगा निशान लगा देगा। इसमें गलती होने की संभावना नहीं है।

हमारे यहां सोन बरसा में हाल ही में नई पद्धति से एक इलेक्शन किया गया। उसमें कोई २ या ढाई पर सेंट वोट बरबाद गए, पहले इससे ज्यादा वोट इनवेलिड होते थे। यह सिस्टम पहले पहल वहां शुरू किया गया था देहाती क्षेत्र में और वहां के वोटर्स ने खूबी के साथ चिह्न लगाए और वोट दिया। कोई बजह नहीं है कि देहात के लोगों की यह मनोवृत्ति अगले जनरल इलेक्शन में बदल जाएगी और वे अधिक गलती करेंगे। इसलिए मैं विभूति मिश्र जी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं। वह जनरल पब्लिक के हित में नहीं है। जितनी असुविधाएं पुरानी पद्धति में हैं उतनी नवीन पद्धति में नहीं हैं।

नई पद्धति के विरोध में यह कहा गया कि इसमें सीक्रेसी नहीं रहती। इसमें कोई अफसर बीच में नहीं पड़ेगा। वोटर जाएगा और अलग बैठ कर चिह्न लगाएगा और कागज मोड़ कर बक्से में डाल देगा। इसमें ओपिन होने की बात कहां है। जैसी पहले गोपनीयता थी वैसी ही इसमें रहेगी। तो यह दलील भी ठीक नहीं है। आप किसी भी दृष्टि से सोचिए नई पद्धति हर दृष्टि से अधिक सुविधाजनक है। और इस पद्धति में लोग अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार अच्छी तरह वोट दे सकेंगे। गवर्नमेंट और इलेक्शन

कमीशन को यह देखना है कि किस पद्धति में लोग कम से कम गलती कर सकते हैं। किस पद्धति में उन पर कम से कम दबाव पड़ सकता है और उनको किस पद्धति में कम से कम लालच दिया जा सकता है। नवीन पद्धति ऐसी है कि इसमें वोटर के ऊपर कम से कम दबाव पड़ सकता है, कम से कम लालच उसको दिया जा सकता है और अधिक खूबी से वह अपना मत दे सकता है। पुरानी पद्धति में वोटर पर दबाव अधिक पड़ता था, कर्प्शन भी ज्यादा होता था, उसमें वोट मंगाने की भी गुंजाइश थी और उसमें लोगों को असुविधा भी होती थी।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि नवीन पद्धति चालू की जाए।

पंडित भ० दौ० मिश्र (केसरगंज) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मिश्र जी ने यह प्रस्ताव रख कर सदन के सदस्यों को यह अवसर दिया है कि मतदान प्रथा में जो असुविधाएं अनुभव हुई हैं उनके बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें।

मैं समझता हूं कि मिश्र जी भी यह समझते होंगे कि प्राचीन मतदान की प्रथा बहुत कुछ दोषों से भरी हुई थी जिसमें सरकार के लिए भी और मतदाता के लिए भी बहुत सी असुविधाएं थीं। पुरानी प्रथा में बक्सों का इतना ढेर लग जाता है कि अशिक्षित जनता भ्रम में पड़ कर गलती कर जाती है। कोई कोई परेशान हो कर बक्से के ऊपर ही अपना मतपत्र रख कर चले जाते थे। इसका कुछ लोग नाजायज लाभ भी उठाते थे और उन मत पत्रों को बाद में उठा कर अपने उम्मीदवार के बक्स में डाल देते थे। अधिकारी भी इनका दुरुपयोग कर सकते थे। इन सारी चीजों को दूर करने के लिए इलेक्शन कमीशन ने यह नई पद्धति जारी की है। यह कम से कम दोष वाली है। बैसे दुनिया में ऐसी तो कोई पद्धति नहीं हो सकती

[पंडित भ० दी० मिश्र]

जिसके लिए कहा जाए कि यह सर्वथा निर्दोष है ।

लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज जो प्रथा जारी की गई है यह कम से कम दोष वाली कही जा सकती है और इसमें क्या पढ़े लिखे और क्या गैर पढ़े लिखे सब के लिए यह सुविधाजनक है क्योंकि उसमें चिन्ह भी मौजूद है और नाम भी लिखा हुआ है । कोई पढ़ा या अनपढ़ा भाई बहिन इतना तो देखता ही है कि यह चिन्ह बैल का है, यह चिन्ह कमल का है और यह शोंपड़े का चिन्ह है और जिस पर भी उसकी मंशा हो उस पर उसको मुहर लगा देना है । अलवत्ता हाथ से जब चिन्ह बनाना पड़ता था तो दिक्कत थी और उसमें बहुत से लोग जो कि अनपढ़े लोग हैं उनको जरूर दिक्कत अनुभव हो सकती थी । अब यह जो मुहर कर दी गई है तो वोटरों को बड़ी आसानी हो गई है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे विधि मंत्री महोदय जैसा कि सुझाव यहां पर अनेक माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा आया है कि वोटरों से मुहर लगाने में ठीक ठाक कोष्ठ के अन्दर कुछ इधर उधर गड़बड़ हो जाती है और इस कारण जो उनके वोट इनवैलिड करार दे दिये जाते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है । मुहर देखने के साथ साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि मतदाता का मत क्या रहा है और उसका मत उसी से सिद्ध हो जायेगा । अगर मोहर ठीक से कोष्ठ में नहीं लग पायी है या विभाजक रेखा के कुछ ऊपर नीचे हो गई है तो देखना चाहिए कि चिन्ह का झुकाव किस ओर है । अगर मुहर लगाने में नीचे वाली विभाजक रेखा छू भी गई है तो भी यह समझना चाहिए कि ऊपर वाले को मत दिया गया है । कभी कभी ऐसा भी हो जाता है कि मतदाता यह नहीं समझता कि उसे अमुक चिन्ह के लिए सामने जो कोष्ठ रखा गया है उस कोष्ठ में उसे चिन्ह लगाना चाहिए और वह गलती से कभी कभी अगल बगल वाले खानों में

चिन्ह लगा दिया करता है । इस तरह की टेकनिकैल्टीज के कारण हमारे निर्णायक लोग जो ऐसे वोटों को अवैध डिक्लेयर, कर देते हैं यह मुनासिब नहीं है । अभी भी हमारे देश में काफी अशिक्षा फैली हुई है और इसलिए इन छोटी छोटी टेकनिकैल्टीज पर वोट इनवैलिड नहीं करार दिये जाने चाहिए ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रथा के द्वारा कम से कम गलतियां हुई हैं और इस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रथा को अब तो पंचायतों में भी जारी कर दिया गया है क्योंकि पंचायतों में हाथ उठवा कर जो चुनाव कराये जाते थे उनमें बड़ी आपत्तियां आती थीं और होता यह था कि गांव में जो प्रभावशाली लोग होते थे जिनका आतंक होता था उनके पक्ष में लोग हाथ उठा दिया करते थे । लेकिन अब इस नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली के द्वारा उनको अपने मनचाहे व्यक्ति के निशान वाले खाने में अपनी मुहर लगानी होगी और इस तरह बगैर किसी दाबाव के वे आजादी के साथ जिसको भी चाहेंगे उसके खाने में अपनी मुहर लगा देंगे । ऐसा होने से जो मतदान को छिपाने की बात है वह भी पूर्णतया इसमें आ जाती है क्योंकि उनको अपना वोट डालने के लिए किसी का सहारा नहीं लेना है । उनको तो केवल यह देख करके कि अमुक व्यक्ति जिसको कि वे वोट देना चाहते हैं उसका सिम्बल कहां है उस खाने में अपनी मुहर लगा देनी है । अनपढ़े लोग भी मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने उम्मीदवार के सिम्बल को पहचान कर ठीक जगह पर अपनी मुहर लगा देंगे । और पढ़े लोग नाम को देख कर उसके सामने अपना चिन्ह लगा देंगे अब पर्चा बाहर ले जाने की बात भी समाप्त हो गई है । पहले ऐसा था कि शायद वे पर्चा बाहर ले जाते थे और उस बैलट पेपर को लोग पैसा देकर खरीद लिया करते थे और उन पर्चों को अपने पर्चों में लगा लेते थे । अब यह जाली पर्चा बाहर ले जाने पर रोक लगा देने से नहीं हो सकेगा और उसको उस पर चिन्ह लगा कर बक्से

में डालना होगा। बक्सा भी एक ही है और इसलिए उसमें खुलने की बात भी नहीं है। वह जिस किसी को वोट देना चाहेगा उसके खाने में मुहर लगा कर उस बक्से में अपने बिलेट पेपर को डाल देगा।

हमारे मिश्र जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मेरी समझ में उसके पीछे मकसद यह है कि अगर इस पर्व में अभी भी कोई ऐसी से दोष या त्रुटियाँ मौजूद हैं तो हमारे इलेक्शन कमिशन और विधि मंत्री महोदय को उनको दूर करने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए ताकि हमारे इस देश में जो प्रजातंत्रीय शासन प्रणाली चल रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे संविधान ने जो हर एक प्रौढ़ देशवासी को मत देने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है वह सही सही अपने अधिकार को इस्तेमाल कर सके और अपना मत पत्र सही आदमी को दे सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने मिश्र जी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि जो नई निर्वाचन पद्धति जारों की गई है उसी को कुछ थोड़े से आवश्यक संशोधनों के साथ लागू किया जाये जिससे कि बहुत कुछ देश को लाभ हो सकता है।

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। बात यह है कि इस मार्किंग सिस्टम के कारण हमारे देश के लोगों को और खास कर अनपढ़े लोगों को जिनकी कि काफी अधिक संख्या है, काफी कठिनाई अनुभव होती है और श्री विभूति मिश्र ने ठीक ही बतलाया कि किस तरीके से उसमें गलती होने की सम्भावना मौजूद है। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि जब असेम्बलीज और यहां पार्लियामेंट में भी जहां कि एक से एक विद्वान व्यक्ति मौजूद हैं वोट करने में गलती हो जाया करती है और यह देखा गया है कि १० परसेंट और १२ पर सेंट वोट खारिज हो जाते हैं तब अशिक्षित भाइयों द्वारा तो और भी गलती होने की सम्भावना इसमें रहती है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह चीज भी ध्यान में रखनी है कि मार्किंग सिस्टम में समय बहुत लगेगा जबकि बिलेट के जरिये बहुत कम समय लगता है। हमारा अनुभव है कि हमारे पिछले दो आम चुनाव कैसे शान्ति से सम्पन्न हुए। अब यह बात दूसरी है कि पहले वाली प्रणाली में लोग अपने पर्व बाहर ले जाया करते थे और उनको इंटरस्टड पार्टीज खरीद लिया करती थीं लेकिन यह कोई आम बाद तो नहीं थी। हमारे जो पिछले दो आम चुनाव हुए उनकी सराहना देश, विदेशों में हुई है। मार्किंग सिस्टम में जब देर लगेगी और वोटर रुकेंगे नहीं तो उसमें बूध्स में झगड़ा भी हो जाने की सम्भावना है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पुराना सिस्टम है वह ठीक है और यह नवीन मार्किंग सिस्टम ठीक और मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इसलिए श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, जो नया तरीका वोट देने का है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि श्री विभूति मिश्र जो यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अभी जिन माननीय सदस्यों की मैंने बातें सुनीं तो कुछ ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि उनको गांव वालों के बारे में बहुत भ्रम है कि गांव वाले वोट डालना नहीं जानते हैं। मेरा भी एक ऐसे ही इलाके से ताल्लुक है जहां के कि लोगों को दूसरे लोग बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ और बैकवर्ड समझते हैं लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है कि हमारी जनता मत देना खूब जानती है। उनको वोट डालना अच्छी तरह से आ गया है। अब अगर बोटिंग में गलतियां हो जाती हैं तो उसमें उनके अनपढ़ होने से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रहता है। पुराने बोटिंग सिस्टम में जितनी खराबियां थीं उनका गांव वालों से कम

[श्रीमती सुमद्रा जोशी]

ताल्लुक है और शहर के लोगों से मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि मेरा दोनों इलाकों से वास्ता पड़ता है शहरी इलाके से भी और देहाती इलाके से भी। खास कर मैं अपने दिल्ली के अनुभव से जानती हूँ कि बैलट से वोट डालने में किसी उम्मीदवार का बगैर पैसे के जीतना मैं असम्भव तो नहीं कहती परन्तु इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहूंगी कि मुश्किल अवश्य है। मैं आज इस चीज को चैलेंज के साथ कह सकती हूँ। मैं उसमें पार्लियामेंट का नाम नहीं लेती हूँ क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट के लिये हजारों का फर्क पड़ता है, लाखों का फर्क पड़ जाता है। डबल मੈम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी में सिंगल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी में म्युनिसिपैलिटियों में और जब यहां दिल्ली में असेम्बली थी तो उसमें बैलट से वोट डालने का हमको इतना कटु अनुभव हुआ कि मैं आप से क्या बयान करूँ। अब दिल्ली तो एक व्यापारिक शहर है। यहां पर पहली दफा तो हमने देखा कि चुनाव ठीक ठीक हो गये। लोगों को इन बैलेट्स से क्या क्या करामात हो सकती हैं यह शायद उन्हें मालम नहीं था लेकिन दुबारा जो चुनाव हुए तो उनको उन बैलेट्स की करामात मालूम हो चुकी थी और हमने देखा कि उम्मीदवार लोग बैलेट पेपर्स मंगवा कर खरीदने लग गये। इसका हमें उपचुनावों में भी अनुभव हुआ। यहां पर व्यापारियों की एक जमात बन गयी जो कि बैलेट सारे मंगा कर बाहर जमा कर लेते थे। कौन जीतता है अथवा कौन हारता है इससे उनका कोई सरोकार नहीं होता था बिल्कुल बिजनेस हाउसेज से बन गये थे जिनका कि काम सिर्फ यह होता था कि बैलेट बाहर मंगा कर जमा कर लें और जो भी उम्मीदवार सबसे ज्यादा उनके ऐवज में कीमत भ्रदा करे उनको वह दे देंगे भले ही वह किसी भी जमात का उम्मीदवार क्यों न हो। इस को उन्होंने एक व्यापार का जरिया बना लिया था।

सभापति महोदय, ऐसा अनुभव हुआ कि जब मैं लोग बैलेट पेपर लेकर घूमते रहते थे और बाहर सौदेबाजी करते फिरते थे कि उसके ऐवज में कौन कितना पैसा उनको देने को तैयार है। एक केस का तो मुझे जाती तजुर्बा है और वह इस प्रकार है कि मुझे आकर एक साहब बतला गये कि एक आदमी बैलेट पेपर्स लेकर अपनी जेब में घूम रहा है और फी बैलेट पेपर २ रुपया मांग रहे हैं और आप चाहें तो उससे खरीद लीजिये। अब वह उम्मीदवार एक जेब कतरने वाले को जानते थे और उन्होंने अपने उस जेब कतरने वाले दोस्त से कहा कि भाई यह बैलेट पेपर्स उस आदमी की जेब से निकाल लो यह मुझ से पैसे मांगता है और मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि उनके दोस्त जेब कतरे ने बगैर पैसे दिये हुए चतुराई से उन बेचने वाले महाशय की जेब कतर डाली और वह बैलेट पेपर्स निकाल लिये और इस तरह वह वोट उनको मिल गये मैं समझती हूँ कि यह और अन्य जो इस प्रकार की खामियां पहले के वोटिंग सिस्टम में थीं उनको इस निशान लगाने की नवीन निर्वाचन प्रणाली को चालू करके रोकने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं समझती हूँ कि ऐसा कुछ बन्ध करने की अबहुत आवश्यकता थी और मुझे खुशी है कि ऐसी कोशिश की गई है।

अब इसमें जो थोड़ी बहुत त्रुटियां हैं भी तो जाहिर है कि कोई एलेक्शन कमीशन या कोई भी व्यक्ति यह उम्मीद नहीं करता कि क्या गांव के आदमी और क्या शहर के आदमी इतनी अच्छी डाइंग जानते होंगे कि वे बिल्कुल सीधी सीधी लाइन में उसके आगे सही जगह पर निशान लगा सकेंगे। इतनी तो मुझे भी उम्मीद है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन भी ख्याल करेगा कि इधर उधर क्रीसिंग आगे पीछे हो जाना, या लकीर के ऊपर नीचे कुछ इधर उधर हो जाना, सिम्बल के ऊपर निशान लगा देना, गोल निशान लगा

देना हो तो टिक मार्क लगा देना, अब यह सब बातें हो सकती हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि पहली दफे जिस तरह को टैकनिकैलिटीज के कारण लोगों का नोमिनेशन पेपर रिजैक्ट हो गया था और बाद में एलेक्शन कमीशन ने इस बात की हिदायत निकाली कि इतनी छूटी छोटी बातों पर कि निशान गोल है या त्रिकोण है लम्बा है या छोटा है, ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातों के कारण वह उनके वोट को इनरैलिज नहीं करेंगे। इसके बाद मैं समझती हूँ कि वह जो नया तरीका है इसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये।

16 hrs.

श्री त्यागी : इनके वोटर यह शिकायत करते हैं कि औरतों का चुनाव भ्रमण कर दिया जाये और सीटें भ्रमण कर दी जायें, क्योंकि औरतों को ज्यादा वोट मिलते हैं और मरदों को कम मिलते हैं।

श्री जगदीश प्रवर्धनी : सभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में इस नवीन मत-प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में जो वाद-विवाद हो रहा है, उसमें हमारे मित्र, श्री विभूति मिश्र के प्रस्ताव का हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने विरोध किया है और मैं भी उनके प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ इन तर्कों के आधार पर कि जो हमारे दो गत आम निर्वाचन हुए १९५२ और १९५७ में, उनमें काफी भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात आदि की शिकायतें हुईं और वह एक बहुत लम्बी कहानी है। अभी त्यागी जी ने कहा कि इन दो निर्वाचनों में कोई शिकायतें नहीं हुईं, लेकिन अगर वह देखेंगे, तो वह पायेंगे कि इन दो निर्वाचनों में पक्षपात की काफ़ी शिकायतें हुईं। इसलिए, उनको कैसे रोका जाये और किस प्रकार से हम देश की जनता में निर्वाचन की ईमानदारी के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो, इस नवीन पद्धति का आविष्कार किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रणाली से जहाँ पक्षपात और भ्रष्टाचार रुकता है, उसके साथ ही साथ सबसे बड़ी बात यह होती है कि

मतदाताओं को शिक्षा भी मिलती है। अभी हाल में मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में एक असेम्बली का उम्मीदवार हुआ था, जिसमें इस मत प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया गया और वह प्रयोग सफलता के साथ हुआ। उस में दो तीन कठिनाइयाँ जरूर आईं, जिनकी ओर मैं विधि मन्त्री का ध्यान आर्कशित करना चाहता हूँ। जो त्यागी जी और श्री ब्रजेश ने कहा है, उसके अतिरिक्त एक सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो मतदान पत्र छपते हैं, जिनके नमूने पहले उम्मीदवारों को दिये जाते हैं, ताकि उनका प्रचार हो सके, उनकी तादाद बहुत कम रहती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जहाँ निर्वाचन हो, उम्मीदवार हो, या आम चुनाव, वहाँ इस प्रणाली के प्रसार के लिये अधिक से अधिक संख्य में नमूने के मतपत्र राजनैतिक पार्टियों और उम्मीदवारों को पहले से दिये जायें, ताकि वे जनता में और मतदाताओं में उसका ठीक ठीक प्रचार कर सकें।

इसके साथ ही साथ इस बात की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि सरकार को भी इस और बहुत ही सक्रिय होना चाहिये। हमारे चुनाव आयोग के कर्मचारियों को भी इसका अधिक से अधिक प्रचार करना चाहिये। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि जो अभी उपनिर्वाचन हुआ—मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कह रहा हूँ—इस प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ जितना प्रचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को करना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हुआ। उस की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है।

कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि यह प्रणाली बड़ी असुविधाजनक होगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा मतदाता हैं, अभी आगामी महीनों में पंचायतों के आम चुनाव हो रहे हैं, जिसमें प्रचारकों के चुनावों में इसी गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आगामी चुनाव के लिए सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह एक रिहर्सल और प्रयोग हो जायगा। आम चुनाव से पूर्व

[श्री जगदीश अग्रवल्ली]

यह भी सम्भव है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में परिषदों के भी चुनाव हों। उसमें भी इस का प्रयोग हो जायगा। म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के भी चुनाव हो चुके हैं। जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इस प्रणाली से लोग अवगत कम हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ सबसे ज्यादा मतदाता है, वहाँ शहरों और देहात के काफ़ी लोग इस विषय में शिक्षित हो चुके हैं। मैं इतना जरूर चाहूंगा कि जैसा कि मैंने सुझाव दिया है, इसके प्रसार के लिये ज्यादा प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ राज्यों में बहुत सी राजनैतिक पार्टियों मान्यता-प्राप्त पार्टियाँ नहीं हैं। इस लिये उनको वे सुविधायें नहीं मिल पाती हैं, जो अन्य पार्टियों को मिलती हैं। चुनाव आयोग को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जो पार्टियाँ उसके नियमों के अनुसार मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी हैं, लेकिन जिनका राजनैतिक अस्तित्व है और राजनैतिक संगठन है, उनका सहयोग उसको प्राप्त करना चाहिये और जो उम्मीदवार खड़े हों, उन को अधिक से अधिक मतपत्र के नमूने दिये जायें, ताकि उनका प्रचार हो सके।

पहली मतदान प्रणाली के बारे में लोग सबसे बड़ा आरोप यह लगाते थे कि गणना के समय अक्सर लोग पक्षपात करते थे और बेईमानी की शिकायतें आती थीं। इस प्रणाली के बाद गणना में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। एक बात का जरूर ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जब मतदाता मतदान करने जाता है, उस समय शिक्षित मतदाता भी काफ़ी ट्रेनिंग मिलने के बावजूद मनोवैज्ञानिक कारण से उस बात को भूल जाया करते हैं। यदि यह सम्भव हो सके, तो यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि जहाँ पर मतदान क्षेत्र हों, पोलिंग स्टेशन हों वहाँ पर एक सरकारी व्यक्ति बैठना चाहिये, जो भली प्रकार से मतदान के पूर्व उस मतदाता

को समझा सके कि किस प्रकार से उसको मतदान करना होगा, ताकि उस को सुविधा हो सके।

मैंने निर्वाचन में यह देखा है कि मतदान पत्र पर जो खाने बने होते हैं, उनमें दूरी कम होती है और लाइन ठीक नहीं होती है, जैसा कि त्यागी जी ने कहा है। मुझे आशा है कि चुनाव आयोग इस बात का ध्यान रखेगा कि बीच में काफ़ी जगह छोड़ी जाये, जिससे लोगों को ठीक तरह से चिह्न लगाने में सुविधा हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस नवीन प्रणाली का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि श्री विभूति मिश्र अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लेंगे, क्योंकि संसद के माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके पक्ष में विचार व्यक्त किये हैं कि इस प्रणाली को अपनाना चाहिये, ताकि चुनाव की निष्पक्षता के बारे में जो सन्देह है, वे स्वतः समाप्त हो जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री मिश्र के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभा-पति महोदय, श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और समर्थन करते हुए एक बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक यहाँ पर कुछ ज्यादा यह ख्याल रखा गया कि जो आदमी पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, वे निशान लगाने में गलती करते हैं। जिस सदस्य को भी किसी पार्टी का न्हिप बनने का तजुर्बा हुआ है, वह या आप का यह सेक्रेटेरियट इस बात का जवाब दे सकता है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय भी जरा बतायें कि लोक सभा में नई प्रणाली के अनुसार

श्री त्यागी : सिंगल ट्रांसफ़रेबल वोट ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : . . . सदस्य जो कई कमेटियों के मेम्बर चुनते हैं, उस में कितनी दफा कितने सदस्यों के वोट रिजेक्ट हुए ।

श्री ह्यागी : डिविजन में भी ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : डिविजन की भी बात है । यह कहा जाता है कि बटन ठीक तरह से नहीं दबा सकते हैं ।

श्री ह्यागी : वे पढ़े-लिखे ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : पढ़े लिखे भी ।

भाज प्रधान मंत्री का बटन भी ठीक से नहीं दबा । या तो वह गलत दबा गये, या वह दबा ही नहीं पाये । यह बात हम यहां पर रोजाना देखते हैं, हालांकि सेंक्रेटेरियट का यह क्लेम है कि मशीन में कोई खराबी नहीं है । एक दफा गलती होती है और दूसरी दफा वह सही होता है । यह चाहिए करता है कि इतना मोटा बटन भी जब पालिमेंट के मेम्बर सही नहीं दबा सकते, तो एक देहाती कैसे दबायेगा ।

यही नहीं, मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि जिस जिस स्टेट में कौंसिल या राज्य सभा का इलैक्शन हुआ, उस में कितने एम० एन० एज० का वोट रिजेक्ट हुआ इसलिये कि वे सही तौर पर निशान नहीं लगा सके । मैं अपनी स्टेट और दूसरी स्टेट्स के बारे में भी जानता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह वोट्स वहां खराब हुए । ग्राम आदमियों के ही नहीं असैम्बलियों के मेम्बरों तक के । राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में कई बार वोटिंग हुआ है उन का क्या परसेंटेज वोटों के रिजैक्ट होने का रहा है, उस को आप देखें और उस से ही अंदाजा लगावे कि किस कदर वोट रिजैक्ट हो सकते हैं ।

मैं नहीं कहता कि पहली जवाब की

जो पद्धति थी उस के अन्दर कोई गलती नहीं है, उस के अन्दर भी कई खराबियां हैं । सवाल यह है कि देश के नेताओं ने और देश की जो प्राविजनल पार्लिमेंट थी उस ने जो कानून बनाया वह क्यों बनाया और क्यों इलैक्शन कमिशन ने यह समझा कि पुरानी पद्धति ठीक है । समापति महोदय, तब के हालात में और आज जो हालात हैं, उन में कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है । जो सन् १९५१ में बच्चा पढ़ने बैठा था वह आज वोट देने का अधिकारी नहीं हुआ है । वोटर बनने के लिए २१ बरस की आयु का होना लाजिमी है । जो १९४७ में भी पढ़ने बैठा था वह भी आज वोटर नहीं बन पाया है । वह भी आज १८ बरस का ही हुआ है और अगर साल का पढ़ने बैठा था तो आज वह बीस साल का ही हुआ है । देश ने दूसरी बातों में काफी तरक्की की है, इस से मैं इन्कार नहीं करता हूं लेकिन जो पहला मतदान का तरीका अपनाया था और जिन हालात को देख कर अपनाया था, उन हालात में कोई फर्क आ गया है, ऐसा अगर कोई समझता है तो वह बसत समझता है ।

इस के अलावा मैं इलैक्शन कमिशन से और माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कैंडीडेट जीतता है वह कितने वोटों से जीतता है आम तौर पर । मेरा यह दावा है कि पचास प्रतिशत केसिस में स्टेट असैम्बली के लिये जो खड़ा होता है, एक हजार वोटों से ही या तो जीतता है या हारता है । हमारे विभूति मिश्र जी ने कई हलकों का हवाला दे कर बताया है कि हजार से ज्यादा वोट रिजैक्ट बहुत सी जगहों पर हुए हैं । इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर ये वोट खराब न जाते तो जो कैंडीडेट हारता है वह जीत जाता । आप तो वकील हैं और आप जानते हैं कि जो कसूरबार माना जाता है या दूसरे मानों में जो हार गया है तो उस में जो डाउट की चीज है, वह एक्पूण्ड है

श्री [श्री० रणबीर सिंह]

की फेवर में जाती है। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि लड़ करने वाले को ये वोट गये। फ्रंज कीजिये कि मैं यह दावा करता हूँ कि तीन हजार वोट जो कैंसिल हुए हैं वे मुझे मिले तो चूँकि मैं हारा हूँ, इस वास्ते दो हजार से मैं जीत जाता हूँ। मैं तो कोई वकील नहीं हूँ लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब होशियार वकील हैं और इसे वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस का जवाब जो ट्रीब्यूनल बनते हैं उन के पास नहीं होता है कि ये वोट हारने वाले के पास नहीं आते। जो बैनीफिट आफ डाउट है वह हारने वाले को मिलने चाहिये। कई ट्रीब्यूनल इस तरह के फैसले दे सकते हैं और अगर इस के विपरीत किसी ने फैसला दिया है तो मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर यह हो तो आपके से अधिक इलैक्शन पैटीशंस जो हैं, एक्सेप्ट होंगी।

जो इधर के भाई बैठने वाले हैं और जिन्होंने इस बिल की मुखालिफत की है उन की यह मुखालिफत मेरी समझ में आ सकती है क्योंकि उन का विश्वास है कि जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलती है वह ईमानदारी से चलती है। लेकिन जो भाई उभर बैठें हैं उन्होंने जो नुक्ता रीनी की है, वह इसलिये की है कि वे समझते हैं कि जो सरकारी एजेंसी है, जो इलैक्शन करवाने वाला है वे सब बेईमान हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके से इस में क्या फर्क आ गया। अगर इस देश में सौ रुपये के नोट जोकि रिजर्व बैंक छापता है उसी तरह के नोट बन सकते हैं तो सारे के सारे बैंक बाक्स और बैंक पेपर बदलने में क्या मुश्किल लगती है, क्या उस में मुश्किल पेश आ सकती है? अगर कोई यह समझता है कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो मेरे खयाल में उस की जो समझ है वह दिवालिया हो गई है। अगर कोई कहता है कि इस बाक्स पर मेरी मुहर है और इस

को बदला नहीं जा सकता है तो मैं समझता हूँ वह ठीक नहीं कहता है और यह चीज भी हो सकती है।

जहाँ तक इस दूसरे तरीके को भ्रमल में लाने का ताल्लुक है चूँकि उधर बैठने वाले समझते हैं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बेईमान है, इस वास्ते हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने सोचा कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ही बीच में से निकास दिया जाय। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो अप्रोजीशन वाला है, जो हारने वाला है वह कभी नहीं कहेगा कि जो जीता है वह ईमानदारी से जीता है चाहे किसी सिस्टम से भी आप इलैक्शन करवा लें। जो जीत कर आयेगा वह यह नहीं कहेगा कि किसी गलती की वजह से वह जीत कर आया है या सही तौर पर इलैक्शन नहीं हुआ है। जो उस की पार्टी के उम्मीदवार हारे हैं उन के बारे में वह यही कहेगा कि किसी गलती की वजह से वे हारे हैं। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस नई पद्धति को डर की वजह से माना है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में भी डर तो रहेगा ही। मैं आज कहता हूँ कि भ्रमले चुनाव के बाद भी आप पर यह इल्जाम घायगा कि चुनाव ठीक नहीं हुए . . .

श्री रणबीर सिंह : भ्रमले चुनाव में इन में से कोई भी कामयाब नहीं होगा।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : कुछ तो इन में से कामयाब होंगे ही।

तो जो जीत कर आयेगा वे कहेंगे कि जो हारे वे इसलिये हारे कि बैंक बाक्स को जड़ा दिया गया, बैंक पेपर नये डाल दिये गये, जाली डाल दिये गये और उस के बाद मुहर लगा दी गई। यही एलीगेंशन्स आप के विरुद्ध आने वाले हैं।

मैं एक बात का माननीय मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहता हूँ। इस का जवाब किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं दिया है। एक आदमी

को इलैक्शन के दस दिन पहले विदड़ा करने का अधिकार है। अगर मैं दस दिन पहले इलैक्शन के विदड़ा कर जाता हूँ। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी समझते हैं कि वह इस असें में सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बैलट पेपर छपवा देंगे और अगर उन्हें मेरे जिले में ही छपना है तो वह इस बात का कैसे दावा कर सकते हैं कि किसी अफसर के साथ मिल कर कोई उन्हें छपवा नहीं लेगा या छपवा नहीं सकूंगा। अगर वह समझते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो मुझे उन की यह बात जंचती नहीं है।

अब मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वोटर भी बेईमानी कर सकता है। अगर कोई समझता है कि यह सिस्टम फूल प्रूफ है तो वह गलती करता है। मतदाता के बेईमान होने के कई तरीके हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर कहा जा सकता है कि मतदाता एबसेंट हो जाय। जब किसी ने गिना और उस को पता चला कि चार हजार की कमी है तो वह चार हजार दूसरे कैंडीडेट के वोटर्ज को कह सकता है कि एबसेंट कर जाओ, गैर हाजिर हो जाओ और वे मतदाता ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

पंजाब में पंचायतों के लिए इलैक्शन हुए। कुछ को गिला है कि आदमी झूठे भुगत गये हैं। कलकत्ता के अन्दर बड़ा शोर हुआ, फोटो लगनी चाहिये या नहीं लगनी चाहिये। वह क्यों हुआ? यह इसलिये हुआ कि वोटर दुबारा भुगत सकते हैं या स्याही को मिटा सकते हैं। बेईमानी तो वोटर की तरफ से भी हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातों को दूसरा जो तरीका है वह भी बन्द नहीं कर सकता है। और कोई तरीका मेरे ब्यास में मुम्किन ही नहीं है। अगर यह दूसरा तरीका इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है तो मुझे यकीन है कि अगली दफा माननीय मंत्री महोदय खुद इस को एमेंड करवाने के लिये यहां आयेंगे।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फ़ीरेज़पुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सिलसिला अब चल रहा है इस को अगर बदला गया तो खराबी पैदा होगी और खास तौर पे देहातों में यह पैदा होगी। वहां पर लोग अनपढ़ हैं और खास तौर से वहां की जो धौरेतें हैं बा जो हरिजन हैं, उन के खिलाफ यह सिस्टम जायगा। चूँकि वे पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं, वे नहीं समझ सकते हैं कि मुहर कहाँ लगानी है और कहाँ नहीं लगानी है। अगर बे ठीक से मुहर नहीं लगायेंगे तो उन का वोट खराब चला जायगा। उन के लिये यहां तक समझना मुश्किल है कि किस डिब्बे में वोट डालना है और इस चीज को हम ही जानते हैं कि उन को समझाने में हमें कितनी मुश्किल पेश आई है और कितना समय खर्च करना पड़ा है कि बैल वाले डिब्बे में वोट जा कर डालो। दो इलैक्शंस के बाद अब जा कर लोगों को पता चला है कि वोट किस ढंग से डालना है। अब इस को आज फिर बदल दिया जाता है तो यह एक भूल होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सिस्टम से शहरों में फायदा हो सकता है। शहर वाले ज्यादा आसानी से इस चीज को समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की ज्यादातर आबादी शहरों में नहीं गांवों में निवास करती है और उस में से बहुत ही कम लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं। आप देहातों में जा कर देखें कि वहां का वायुमंडल कैसा है और क्या वे महसूस करते हैं। इस वास्ते अगर आप को इस को लागू करना ही है तो इस को पहले शहरों में लागू करें। अगर आपने इस मामले को एक टेक्नीकल मामला बनाना ही है तो आप बना सकते हैं लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहूंगा कि अगर मामूली सी गलती भी उन से हो गई तो उन के वोट रिजैक्ट हो जायेंगे और उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जो हारने वाला है वह जीत जायगा और जीतने वाला हार जायगा। शहरों में जो वोट रिजैक्ट होते हैं उन की परसेंटेज कम होती है और इस की वजह यह है कि

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

वहाँ के लोग ठीक वोट डाल सकते हैं लेकिन अगर आप ने इस पद्धति को गांवों में लागू किया तो आप न्याय नहीं करेंगे। इस वास्ते अगर आप इस सिस्टम को इंट्रोड्यूस करना ही चाहते हैं तो तजुबों के तौर पर इस को शहरों में शुरू कीजिये और जो तजुर्बा आप को हासिल हो उस के आधार पर इस को देहातों में भी शुरू कीजिये। देहातों में मौजूदा हालत में इस को बिल्कुल भी शुरू नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इस का कारण यह है कि देहातों में लोग इस को समझ ही नहीं सकते हैं और खास तौर पर औरतें तो इस को समझ ही नहीं सकती हैं। बाकी चीजों का तो वहाँ इतिजाम हो सकता है लेकिन गलत मार्किंग का इतिजाम नहीं हो सकता है और अगर इस को देहातों में लागू किया गया तो यह उन के साथ एक बैइसाफ़ी होगी। इस वास्ते इस का पहले आप शहरों में तजुर्बा कर लें और अगर आप समझें कि यहां पर यह कामयाब रहा तो फिर आप इस को देहातों में भी ले जा सकते हैं। तब तक वहाँ पढ़ाई लिखाई ज्यादा हो जायगी, लोग समझने लग जायेंगे। अगर आप ने इस को वहाँ लागू करना ही है तो पहले पंचायतों की जो इलक्शंस होती हैं, उन में कर के आप देख लें। इन इलक्शंस में तो ज्यादा लोग वोटर्ज को समझाने वाले होते हैं क्योंकि म्युनिसिपल और पंचायत इलक्शंस में कैंडीडेट्स और उन के एजेंटों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा होती है, वोटर्ज को समझाने वालों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा होती है और इस सिलसिले को पंचायतों के इलक्शंस में चला सकते हैं। अगर पंचायतों के इलक्शनों में इस सिस्टम को पहले नहीं चलाया जायगा और एक दम बड़े इलाकों में इस को चालू कर दिया जायगा तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

चौधरी साहब ने भी कहा कि कितने परसेंटज लोग गलत वोट डाला है। जिन्हें इलेक्शन का तजरबा है वह जानते हैं

कि कितने लोग गलत वोट डाल देते हैं। आप देखे कि जो लोग डिब्बों तक में गलती कर जाते हैं वे निशान लगाने में कितनी गलती करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नया तरीका जारी करना प्रैक्टिकल बात नहीं है। इसलिये मैं रिजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary):
Mr. Chairman, I oppose the Resolution which has been moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra and I support the system of marking which has come into vogue recently. I support the system of marking because the fears or apprehensions that have been expressed that villagers do not know how to exercise their vote by this new method have been disproved by experience in the bye-elections to this House and also in the taluk board and panchayat elections recently held in Mysore State. Of course, we cannot devise a system of elections which is absolutely or perfectly free from any kind of shortcomings or defects. But comparing this with the previous election where the exercise of votes was by means of colour, I should say that this is subject to the least difficulty and disadvantage.

My hon. friends say that confusion is created in the minds of the villagers. That is not true. At least in the elections to the panchayats and the taluk boards in Mysore State that has not been the experience. Under the previous system, it was reported, ballot papers were brought, collections were made and ballot papers were given to a particular candidate. There was a lot of room and scope for abuse and misuse. That cannot be done under the marking system because every ballot paper has to be put in the box specifically in the presence of the polling officer. Therefore, there is no question of any ballot paper being removed from the box.

Considering all these factors and seeing also the experience of the elections to panchayat boards and taluk

boards in Mysore State, I strongly support the marking system, because the other system is riddled with many defects and difficulties.

Shri Achar: I support the resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra for the very very simple reason that the percentage of invalid votes has increased very much by the system of marking. Shri Mishra probably knows the conditions very well in the rural areas and that is why he has brought in this Resolution. Though most of the arguments by Members were in Hindi and I was in the unhappy position of not understanding what they said, I could follow one argument which was put forward, and that is that it leads to corruption. The argument was that the voters can be bribed and ballot papers can be purchased. I submit that some method must be found to get over this difficulty because the simpler the method of voting the better it is.

I have felt during the last two or three bye-elections and the taluk board elections in our State that the number of invalid votes have increased very much by this marking system. In bye-election there are 1,500 invalid votes and the election is decided sometimes by hardly 100 to 200 votes. If in such election there are 1,000 invalid votes then certainly that system of election is wrong. So we must try to find out some other method by which the real wishes of the people could be ascertained.

So, I venture to suggest one method. In that room, where we are having marking, we can keep ballot papers with symbols printed on one side, which could not be seen from the other side. If these ballot papers are kept there, then it will be a very simple method. Any illiterate villager can go there, pick up the ballot paper with the symbol printed on it, fold it and put it in the box in the presence of the polling officer.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Chairman, the discussion of this rather important matter has been as lively and as

thought-provoking as has been expected from the very beginning. The House will recall that ever since this system has been introduced there have been numerous questions asked on the floor of the House and answers have also been given from time to time, indicating the reasons which weighed with the Election Commission in favour of introducing this system. The same point would be indicated by me in reply but I am happy to note that, by and large, members have indicated their preference in favour of the new system. I do not call it a new system, because the House will recall that this marking system was prevalent before the general elections of 1952. In fact, the general elections of 1945 were held under the marking system. When adult franchise was introduced for the first time under the Constitution, it was felt that for a few years at least, when absolutely illiterate villagers would be called upon to exercise their franchise, it would be better to make the operation more intelligible and more easy for them than possibly would be the case if we started the exercise of adult franchise straightaway with the marking system. It was never thought that the system which prevailed in the general elections of 1952 and 1957 was going to remain permanent, because they cannot for various reasons which I shall endeavour to explain to you now.

The question was as to when the marking system be revived in order to make it applicable under a system of universal adult franchise. In these matters, I wish the House would place the usual reliance which it does, and it has always done, on the judgment of the Election Commission. These matters have from the very beginning been entrusted with the Election Commission, and the Election Commission has, from time to time, recommended to the House in what way our election should be conducted. We had several Acts passed by this House, by the Parliament, and the

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elections of this country under a system of universal adult franchise, notwithstanding the alleged illiteracy of the voters, has not only been successful but, if I may say so without flattering ourselves, has evoked the admiration of the entire free world.

I am not prepared to admit that our voters have not exercised their franchise intelligibly. In fact, the elections of 1952 and 1957, as also the bye-elections which intervened during this period, have negatived any such suggestion. The two general elections have proved that the voters have voted intelligently, they have exercised their franchise in a way which has condemned unpopular men and which has supported popular man. They have also indicated their preference in favour of the party which they thought should run the Government, either of the State or of the Centre.

Certainly there have been errors here and there. Errors there must be anywhere in the world where general elections call into the arena over 200 million people to come and vote. But having regard to the largeness of the country and the enormous number of voters that were called upto to exercise their franchise at every general election, the system of elections which we have prescribed on the recommendations of the Election Commissioner has been proved to be successful. It has not proved to be foolproof as no system can. Therefore our reliance on the judgment of the Chief Election Commissioner and his recommendations has been justified. There is no reason why we should not extend the same reliance on the judgment of the Chief Election Commissioner as to the timing of the initiation of the marking system. I do not see any reason why we should not accept that recommendation.

The only argument which has been advanced is that even hon. Members of Parliament cannot press the but-

tons properly and how can the illiterate voters stamp the ballot paper properly. That is the only argument I have heard, nothing else, against the many weighty arguments in favour of the adoption of the marking system. If hon. Members of Parliament cannot press the buttons properly then we must admit that education is not a relevant factor, because notwithstanding educated people are liable to commit errors. If education or literacy is not a relevant factor, the entire argument falls to the ground. Then the question is which is more easy for the ordinary voter in order to enable him to exercise his preference properly and correctly. For that purpose we have to examine the two operations in order to understand which is more suited to the ordinary man in the village.

Let us talk of the village first because even now India lives in the villages. The operation that we are accustomed to at the present time and which we have followed in 1952 and 1957 consists of putting as many ballot boxes in a covered room as there are candidates, each ballot box bearing the symbol of the candidate concerned. If there are ten candidates, there are ten ballot boxes. The voter goes to the presiding officer first, takes the ballot paper and then has to drop it inside the ballot box containing the symbol and the name of the person in whose favour he is expected or he has decided to vote. Let us say that there are five, six or seven boxes each with a symbol. He has to fold the ballot paper, pick out the particular box and then put his ballot paper inside. He takes the ballot paper from the presiding officer, goes inside a covered room, picks out his ballot box and then puts his ballot paper inside the box. This is the operation in short.

What is the present operation going to be. He takes the ballot paper containing as many symbols as there are candidates as originally there were as many ballot boxes as there were candidates. In the original case, he had

to choose one ballot box out of so many from the symbol born by each ballot box. Now, he has to choose one of these symbols from one paper instead of looking around on a table where so many ballot boxes may be placed. These symbols are printed in such a way that he cannot possibly miss them. Then he is instructed by the returning officer himself that he has to put his mark, whatever may be the mark, inside the space where the symbol occurs. He can put it anywhere. It is a fairly big space. There are two symbols as hon. Members will see from a recent bye-election from Dhanbad. You will see the Congress candidate and the independent candidate with their respective symbols. The voters are given, that is, those who cannot handle pencils, this very simple gadget called the stamp with which they make the impression. That is also shown by the returning officer. How is that operation more difficult than finding all by himself out of so many ballot boxes the particular box he is wanting and then putting his ballot paper inside?

I know many cases where the ballot boxes are put in such a way that the man fails to find his ballot box and drops the ballot paper anywhere he likes or puts it nowhere and brings it away with him. I cannot at all see any reason for imagining that the ordinary intelligent voter who can find his ballot box with the help of the symbol that the ballot box bears cannot find the symbol against which he has to put his mark. The two operations appear to be equally simple and one certainly is not ever so much difficult than the other that the so-called illiterate voter is likely to go astray. In fact, I am not at all prepared to admit that the system that we are going to adopt now is more difficult than the other system or involves a more difficult operation.

The recent bye-elections have also proved the correctness of this. The reason why errors have occurred in certain constituencies more than in others is because the candidates them-

selves have not taken the trouble to educate the person or the returning officer concerned with the help of the agents of the respective candidates sitting in the room of the returning officer had not taken sufficient precaution to educate the voter when he collects his ballot paper and to tell him simply this, "If you want to vote for the pair of bullocks, put it there; if you want to vote for the flame, put it there; or if you have to vote for the lamp, put it there." That is a simple instruction which it is equally simple to carry out. I apprehend that the reason why some voters had committed mistakes is because they have not been told what to do. The fault lies not only with the returning officers but also with the agents of the candidates and also with those who had carried out the work of canvassing before the actual elections.

Shri Warier: Inside the polling booth, we cannot say anything.

Shri A. K. Sen: The returning officer can. If the returning officer does not the agent can make him do it. That is what I am saying. If the returning officer does not do his duty of explaining what the voter is to do, the agent can ask the returning officer to do so. Why can he not do this? I do not understand that. He cannot talk to the voter, but certainly he can pull up the returning officer if he does not do his duty.

I would like to give to hon. Members figures from certain bye-elections in certain typically rural constituencies. Of course in the urban constituencies the errors have been very, very negligible—almost nothing. In the recent bye-election in a constituency in Madras which consists of Adivasis and a typically rural population, the figures are very inspiring. The constituency concerned is Tiruvadanai Assembly constituency in the Madras State. 98.3 per cent. of the voters are predominantly rural. Yet, it appears from the percentage of rejected votes that they voted extremely correctly. In fact the percentage of rejected votes is only about 1.5 per cent.

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Then, in the recent Gurgaon Parliamentary constituency bye-election, about which my hon. friend, Shri. Prakash Vir Shastri had spoken, the constituency is typically rural. I cannot imagine that this is more advanced than others. The percentage of rejected votes was only 3.6. It had 250 polling stations in five different districts and polling was carried on simultaneously in all the polling stations. Yet the percentage of rejected votes was only 3.6. In a typically tribal area, where possibly the population was extremely backward, in the State of Bombay, in Bhiloda—the population was mainly of Bhil tribal people—the people voted in a recent Assembly bye-election and the percentage of rejected votes was 8.6. I have no doubt that with better education both on behalf of the candidates and by the Returning officers, this will be very much less. With a little bit of improvement in the ballot paper itself, which the Chief Election Commissioner is seeking to do as a result of the experience gained in the recent bye-elections, it is hoped that the ballot papers will be printed with the symbols in such a way that it will be an easy job for the voter to put his mark. The mark may be anything, either a cross or anything. He has to put it inside the big space containing the symbol. I presume that would prove very very useful. It will eliminate most of the corrupt practices which take place today, under the present system.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: If they put their mark on the symbol itself of the candidates, what would happen?

Shri A. K. Sen: Anywhere. The name of the party and the symbol are printed. These are the two areas. They can put anywhere they like. Any mark. I am not prepared to believe that our people are such idiots.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not at all.

Shri A. K. Sen: The only thing is, we do not take enough care to educate them.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay (Pratapgarh): They are not educated; but they are not idiots at all.

Shri A. K. Sen: Education has nothing to do with this. We have ourselves seen the examples of Members who are educated persons commit errors in pushing the buttons. I do not think education has anything to do with this. It is training. Educating means educating in the operation involved in this process. That education does not require a knowledge of the Three R's, but only knowledge in the simple operation of putting the mark on the symbol which he chooses.

The corruptions against which this system was designed were many. First of all, it was a common thing, let us admit very very frankly, that poor voters were tempted to take away the ballot papers and sell them for a price. Nothing is more injurious to a free democracy than a system which allows the voters to take away the ballot papers and sell them for a price. Why does he do so? Because, the man would ensure that before paying the money, the ballot paper is brought to him to be safely deposited by a safe man inside the proper ballot box. The present system would not allow a voter to carry away the ballot paper. The ballot paper will be put in the box in the presence of the Returning officer.

The next point was multiplicity of ballot boxes. Apart from the expenditure involved, it also led to corrupt practices being indulged in if the Returning officer or those who were presiding at particular booths were not impartial. They would arrange the boxes in such a way that the man whom they prefer would manage to have his box right in front in such a way that a man entering the room will see that only and the other boxes will be kept in such a way that they will be in the dark, and the symbol will not be noticed. One ballot box will be kept right in front. This practice will be eliminated.

Another, which was a frequent experience in every election, especially in the rural areas, as Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh" told us, was, people would go, take the ballot paper, put it anywhere they liked, do namaskar and come away. They would put it on the ballot box or on the floor, anywhere. The two reports of the Election Commission pointedly refer to this unfortunate practice. This would do away with that also.

There were complaints in many elections, on behalf of the defeated candidates that ballot papers were mixed up. There is a chance. I have seen it myself. In fact, when it is handled by officers who are not honest enough, there is a chance of the ballot papers getting mixed up even at the time of counting. Take, for instance, the counting in a parliamentary seat. So many tellers sit on the table and these ballot boxes are spread out. Ballot papers are taken from each box and they are counted. They can easily be mixed up. Once it is mixed up, it cannot be found which ballot paper is for whom. In the present system that is eliminated. A re-count would give the correct result.

The process of voting would be simplified. The process of counting would be simplified. In fact, the declaration of the Election Commission that the entire voting in the plains could be completed within three days is only possible because of the new system of counting.

When I say this, I am also prepared to admit that there may be certain areas where, having regard to the extreme backwardness of the people, distances to be travelled, it may not be possible to implement the new system of marking immediately. We shall leave it to the Election Commissioner to find out in which of the areas he thinks there should be exemption from the application of the new system. It is not for us to indicate. I have had a discussion with him and he will certainly study the fields over which this new system is to apply. I have no

doubt that he will exempt those areas in which, because of the difficulties of communication and other reasons, it may be rather difficult for the Election Commissioner to apply the new system all at once. Let us also remember that in years to come, we shall soon have a very high state of literacy everywhere. The forecast is that, in the census of 1961, there will be 40 per cent. literacy in this country. Let us hope that the pace will be quickened. It is high time that we introduce such a system by and large with such exceptions as may be determined by the Election Commission from the data available and his own examination.

With these words, I regret to say that I have to oppose this Resolution, though I appreciate the sincerity with which it has been moved because it is designed to ensure that the common man exercises his franchise properly so that our elections reflect the will of the people as they must.

Shri Warrior: One question, Sir, whether the ballot papers will be of a bigger variety and the ink easily evaporating, so that there will not be duplicating of the stamping.

Shri A. K. Sen: All the precautions will be taken, no doubt. Efforts are being made to improve it as much as possible.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : समापति महोदय, मैं सब से पहले इलेक्शन कमिशन की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ कि उसने १९५२ और १९५७ के चुनाव और साथ ही साथ जो बीच में उप-चुनाव हुए हैं, उनको बड़ी ईमानदारी और परिश्रम के साथ कराया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की भी तारीफ करता हूँ कि ईमानदारी के साथ उन्होंने माफ़िया सिस्टम को जारी किया है। लेकिन उन्होंने खुद ही अपने भाषण में इस बात को कबूल किया है कि जो डिस्टेंट एरियाज हैं जो बकवर्ड एरियाज हैं वहाँ पर इस सिस्टम

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

को जारी नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । ऐसा करके और ऐसा कह कर मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे रेजोल्यूशन के कुछ हिस्से को मान लिया है । शहरों में जारी किये जाने के वे हक में हैं लेकिन बैरुवड एरियाज के नहीं और उनके लिए उन्होंने कहा कि सिम्बल सिस्टम ही को जारी रखा जाना चाहिये ।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि वोटज इंटेरीजेंट हों । अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पॉलियामेंट ही अगर इस बात की जांच नहीं कर सकती है कि वोटर इंटेरीजेंट हैं या नहीं तो और कान कर सकता है । अगर पॉलियामेंट के मंम्बर ही इंटेरीजेंट नहीं हैं तो और कौन इंटेरीजेंट हो सकता है । पॉलियामेंट के मंम्बरों को ही सारे देश का वारा न्यारा करना है, उन पर ही सब जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं और अगर पॉलियामेंट के मंम्बर ही वोट करने में गलती कर सकते हैं तो जो अनपढ़ भाई हैं वे गलती नहीं करेंगे, इसका क्या सबूत है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे सेन साहब मेरी इस बात से पूर्ण सहमत होंगे कि वोटर भी गलती कर सकते हैं और गलती करेंगे ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने मैलोदा का उदाहरण दिया है और कहा है कि ८.६ परसेंट वोट बरबाद हुए हैं । लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि टोटल नम्बर कितना है जो रिजैक्ट हुए हैं । चूंकि वह वकील हैं, इस वास्ते उन्होंने ८.६ कह दिया है लेकिन टोटल फिगर नहीं दिया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा वोट वहां रिजैक्ट हुए हैं ।

यह कहा गया है कि कार्रंटिंग में गड़बड़ी होती है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कभी गड़बड़ी नहीं होती है । एक कैंडीडेट के पहले सारे वोट गिन लिये जाते हैं और उसके बाद वक्स में बन्द हो जाते हैं और उसके बाद ही दूसरे कैंडीडेट के वोट्स की गिनती होती है । मेरे इस प्वाइंट का मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है कि ४२ करोड़

बैलट पेपर और पंद्रह रोज के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान में सिक्योरिटी के साथ छपवाये जा सकते हैं या नहीं छपवाये जा सकते हैं । मेरे भाई चौ० रणवीर सिंह ने कहा कि दस रोज पहले तक कैंडीडेट को अधिकार है कि अपना नाम विदड़ा कर ले । अब इसके बाद बैलट पेपर छपवाने के लिए कहां सेक्योरिटी है ? क्या यह मैटर के अन्दर है या स्टेट्स के अन्दर है ? इसका जवाब सेन साहब ने नहीं दिया है । मैं इलेक्शन कमिशन से भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पंद्रह दिन के अन्दर रिटनिंग आफिसर ले कर दिल्ली तक और दिल्ली से रिटनिंग आफिसर तक ४२ करोड़ बैलट पेपर क्या वह छपवा पायेगा या नहीं छपवा पायेगा ? मैं ने आपके सामने अमरीका का उदाहरण दिया था । वहां पर मार्किंग सिस्टम है और वहां पर इस काम में मशीन को इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है । वहां पर भी गलती हुई है ।

अब मैं श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी जी को जवाब देना चाहता हूँ । बिहार में ही सोन-बारसा में चुनाव हुआ था और वहां पर रिजैक्ट वोट्स का परसेंटेज ४.४ था । वहां पर २,१०६ वोट रिजैक्ट हुए ।

श्री० रघबीर सिंह: उम्मीदवार कितने वोट से जीता ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं वह बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं यही बता रहा हूँ कि कितने वोट रिजैक्ट हुए । यह इलेक्शन कमिशन की निस्ट है और उसी के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

अब मैं श्री राधे लाल व्यास को सूचनाएं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि क्वार्थ जोकि मध्य प्रदेश में है, वहां पर चुनाव हुआ था और वहां पर ३,१०८ वोट रिजैक्ट हुए और इसका परसेंटेज ६.२ बैठता है । मैं द्विवेदी जी को भी उड़ीसा का एक केस बतलाना चाहता

हूँ। वहाँ पर नौरंगपुर में चुनाव हुआ था और उस में २,६२८ वोट रिजैक्ट हुए जिसका परसेंटेज ८.६ बै ता है। चार पाँच हजार प्रसम्बली कंस्टिट्यूंशीज हैं और उन सभी में इतने अधिक वोट अगर बरबाद होते हैं वो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जिन भाइयों ने मेरे रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध किया है उनको वोट बरबाद होते हैं, या नहीं होते हैं, कोई फ़िक्र ही नहीं है। वे तो वोटों को घर की धूनी के बराबर समझते हैं, चाहे जितने बरबाद हो जायें। हमारे प्रकाशीर शास्त्री जी ने खुद कहा कि ८-९ हजार वोट उनके बरबाद हुए।

श्री० एचबीर सिंह : जो उम्मीदवार बैठ गया और उसके १२,००० वोट जो खराब हो गये वे भ्रमल।

श्री जितमल मिश्र : यह तो उनका सैल्यू एडमिशन है कि उनके ८-९ हजार वोट बरबाद हुए।

किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं कहा कि इस मार्किंग सिस्टम में सुवार की गुंजाइश नहीं है या इसमें कोई खराबी नहीं है। हमारे त्यागी जी ने कहा कि सुवार होना चाहिये। जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है सभी ने कहा है कि सुवार होना चाहिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि मार्किंग सिस्टम फेल होगा। लेकिन फेल अगर होता है तभी वो सुवार की बात कही जाती है। जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है, मेरे रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध किया है सभी ने कहल किया है कि यह सुवार हो, वह सुधार हो। आप वकील हैं और आप समझ सकते हैं कि इसका क्या मतलब हुआ। इसका मतलब हुआ कि कई गलतियाँ हैं जिन को वजह से दो बार्ड इन्वेकशंस में यह फेल हो गया है। सुवार की बात सिम्बल सिस्टम में भी और मार्किंग सिस्टम में भी, दोनों में लागू होती है। इस वास्ते क्यों न धुराने सिस्टम को सुवार करके चालू रखा जाये?

चेयरमैन साहब, रूल ४१ (जी) में यह साफ है कि वहाँ एजेंट बैठा रहेगा, कैंडीडेट बैठा रहेगा और वोटर को एजेंट के सामने बैलट पेपर ले जाना होगा। अब आप सोच सकते हैं, सेन साहब ऊँचे दर्जे के वकील हैं, उन्होंने त्याग किया है, वकालत छोड़ कर ला मिनिस्टर वह बने हैं, वह भी सोच सकते हैं कि गांव में आज दिन भी बड़े बड़े लोग रहते हैं और उनके सामने जा कर गरीब आदमी को वोट देना होगा और वह बड़ा आदमी उसको डरा धमका कर जिस को चाहेगा वोट दिलवा देगा और उसको कह देगा कि फलां बक्से में वोट डालो। उस गरीब आदमी को दिसलाना पड़ेगा कि वह उसको वोट दे रहा है या उसके कहने के मुताबिक वोट दे रहा है। मैं रूल का हवाला नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, उसको पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन ४१ (जी) में यही है। अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहां सीक्रेसी रही? इस से आपकी सीक्रेसी नहीं रह पायेगी।

एक बात मैं बक्से के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज भी आप के ऊपर यह इलजाम लग सकता है कि बक्से को तोड़ करके दुबारा उस पर मुहर लगा दी गई है।

आप कहते हैं कि मार्किंग सिस्टम में वोटर को एजुकेट किया जाये और उसको कहा जाये कि वह अपना वोट न बेचे। जहाँ तक वोट बेचने के बारे में उसको एजुकेट करने का ताल्लुक है वह तो दोनों सिस्टम्स में लागू होता है। आप यह भी कहते हैं कि कैंडीडेट जा कर उसको इंटीजीजेंटली एजुकेट करे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में कितने माननीय सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी का कुछ हिस्सा जनता की सेवा में लगाया है? मैं अपने बारे में यह कह सकता हूँ कि १९२० से आज दिन तक मेरी सारी जिन्दगी जनता की सेवा में लगी है। आज अगर किसी की उम्र तीस साल है, तो दस साल तो उसने मैट्रिक पास करने में लगाये, चार

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

साल बी० ए० करने में लगाये, दो साल एम० ए० करने में लगाये, दो साल वकालत करने में लगाये, अब १८ साल लगाने के बाद भी और इतना अनुभव हासिल करने के बाद भी अगर वह वोट ठीक तरह से नहीं दे पाता है तो जो अनपढ़ है उससे आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह अपना वोट ठीक दे।

जहां तक इलजाम लगाने का ताल्लुक है, वह कोई भी लगा सकता है। चाहे यहां धर्मराज भी आ कर बैठ जाये तो भी उसके खिलाफ इलजाम लगाये जायेंगे। किसी वक्त भी कोई इलजाम लगा सकता है। आप हमेशा यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे अफसर हैं, माफिंग करते वक्त वे कहते थे कि कांग्रेस के आगे मुहर वोटर लगाओ . . .

श्री सचर.ब. सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
यह तो आप करेंगे ही।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी वह चीज हुई नहीं लेकिन इन्होंने अभी से कहना शुरू कर दिया है।

मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां की इलैक्शंस की आज दुनिया भर में साख है। पहले हमारे सेन साहब इलैक्शन कमिशनर थे और अब दूसरे साहब हैं। उन्होंने हमारे मुल्क में ईमानदारी के साथ इलैक्शन करवाया और यह भी एक कारण था कि उनको सूडान में इलैक्शन करवाने के लिए बुलाया गया। अगली इलैक्शन के बाद भी जो हमारा विरोध करेंगे वे यह कहेंगे कि कांग्रेस का राज है, इस वास्ते कांग्रेस वालों ने इलिट्रेट वोटर्स से अपने अफसरों द्वारा यह कहलवाया कि उन्हीं के नाम के आगे मुहर लगा तो। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि यहां पर जो इलैक्शन होते हैं वे निष्पक्ष ढंग से होते हैं और आपको इन इनजामों से घबराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मेरे प्रस्ताव के विरोध में त्यागी जी बोले हैं। दुःख है कि इस समय वह सदन में नहीं हैं। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि कुछ आदमियों का दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि बड़े शहरों में रहने के कारण गांवों से सम्पर्क छूट गया है। वह गांवों के आदमियों की हालत को नहीं जानते। हमारे राधा रमण जी हैं वह भी दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में माफिंग सिस्टम जारी हो। मैं ने पहले ही कह दिया था कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई आदि बड़े शहरों में इस सिस्टम को रखिये। मैं राधा रमण जी की बात की कीमत नहीं करता। मैं कीमत करता हूं चौवरी साहब की बात की, सरदार साहब की बात की, सेठ अचल सिंह जी की बात की . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो शहर में रहते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : शहर में उनका घर होने के यह मानी नहीं है कि वे गांव में नहीं रहते। उनकी कुटिया तो गांव में ही है।

मैं सेन साहब से और इलैक्शन कमिशन से अपील करता हूं कि यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह कांग्रेस का या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह तो देश की जनता का सवाल है। लेकिन आज हमारे यहां यह रिवाज सा हो गया है कि जो चीज रशिया में चल गयी या अमरीका में चल गयी तो हम अपने यहां भी उसको चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की नब्ब को नहीं पहचानते। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सच्चे डाक्टर तो गांधी जी थे, वह जनता की नब्ब को पहचानते थे और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं जो कि जनता की नब्ब को पहचानते हैं। और दूसरे लोग हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की नब्ब को नहीं पहचानते।

17 hrs.

एक भाई ने केरल के चुनावों का जिक्र किया। हमने इन्केशन कमिशन से केरल की रिपोर्ट चाही थी लेकिन वह हमको नहीं मिल सकती। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि केरल के वोटर को सिखाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सारी पार्टियों के लोग जमा हुए थे जब केरल में बाई इन्केशन हुआ।

Shri Warior: I would request him to at least put this particular portion in English so that I would understand it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : केरल में जो बाई-इन्केशन हुआ उसको कराने के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान की हर पार्टी के लोग गये थे और एक-एक वोटर को चार-चार भादमी सिखाने के लिये थे। तो केरल का इन्केशन कोई उदाहरण नहीं है।

जब जैरल इन्केशन होगा तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक साथ होगा। उस समय हर एक अपनी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में काम करेगा। जब अपनी दाढ़ी में आग लगेगी तो कौन किसी और को देखेगा और सिखायेगा। यह कहना तो एक टेक्निकल बात है कि लोगों को सिखाया जा सकता है। अगर ऐसा होता तो आज सारे लोग सज्जन हो गये होते और धर्मात्मा हो गये होते। राजा राम चन्द्र के राज में और राजा शुश्रिष्ठिर के राज में भी यही कहा जाता था, लेकिन लोग शिक्षित नहीं हो पाये। वास्तविकता को देखते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि सेन साहब या इन्केशन कमिशनर हमारे साथ हिन्दुस्तान के देहात का पैदल दौरा करें तब उनको सही स्थिति का ज्ञान हो सकेगा।

मेरे रिजोल्यूशन का किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया। जिन्होंने भी विरोध किया उन्होंने कहा कि नई पद्धति में सुधार किया जाय। मेरे रिजोल्यूशन को तो सभी ने कबूल किया है। जो सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि नयी पद्धति में सुधार होना चाहिए उसको तो मानी यही है कि वह ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : अब इस पर वोट लिया जाये या आप इसको वापस लेते हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं इसको वापस लेना चाहता हूँ।

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Shri P. G. Deb—He is absent.

Shri Warior: I may be allowed to move my Resolution.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: It is already past 5 P.M.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He may be allowed to move his Resolution. That is the practice in the House.

17.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ENHANCEMENT
 OF RATE OF CONTRIBUTION
 UNDER THE COAL MINES PROVI-
 DENT FUND SCHEME

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that the rate of contribution under the

[Shri Warior]

coal mines provident fund scheme should be enhanced from 6-1/4 per cent to 8-1/3 per cent immediately".

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue the next time.

beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

17.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 15th December, 1960|Agrahayana 28 1182 (Saka).

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SIXTIETH REPORT**

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): Sir, I

[Friday, December 16, 1960/Agrahayana 25, 1882 (Saka)]

COLUMNS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO		
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	TO	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
		5895—5930			
944	Prices of fertilizers . . .	5895—5901	1906	Staple fibre . . .	5943
945	Writers of broadcasts . . .	5901—06	1907	Rayon filament . . .	5943-44
947	Institute of Industrial design . . .	5906—07	1908	Jute manufactures . . .	5944-45
948	Village Industries Museum in Delhi . . .	5907—08	1909	Production of cloth . . .	5945-46
949	Fish Oil . . .	5908—11	1910	Production of cotton yarn . . .	5946
950	Export trade . . .	5911—14	1911	Industrial and Power alcohol . . .	5946—48
951	Raja of Bhajang . . .	5914—16	1912	Cement . . .	5948-49
952	Natural rubber . . .	5916—19	1913	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Maharashtra . . .	5949
953	Export of Saris . . .	5919—22	1914	Industrial Development of Maharashtra . . .	5949-50
957	Building Advances to Central Government Employees . . .	5222—24	1915	Documentary film on Punjab . . .	5950
958	Tenements for Dock workers . . .	5924—26	1916	Local Development works Programme in Rajasthan . . .	5950
960	Cotton Textile Prices . . .	5926—27	1917	Strikes and Lock-outs . . .	5951
961	Smuggling of Automobiles into China . . .	5927—30	1918	Man-days lost due to strikes . . .	5951
			1919	Ceramics factory . . .	5951
			1920	Agricultural implements . . .	5952
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .			1921	Handloom industries in U.P. . . .	5952-53
		5930—73	1922	Licences for industries . . .	5953
S.Q. No.			1923	Indians kidnapped by Pakistanis . . .	5953
946	Village Housing Project Scheme . . .	5930-31	1924	Rural Housing cell in Punjab . . .	5954
954	Powder-milk . . .	5931	1925	Technical personnel . . .	5954
955	Import Trade Control . . .	5931-32	1926	Workers' Education centre in Jammu and Kashmir . . .	5955
956	Khadi and Village Industries . . .	5932	1927	Refugee colonies in West Bengal . . .	5955
959	Import of cigarettes . . .	5932-33	1928	Small Scale Industries in Punjab . . .	5955-56
962	Kashmir in U.N. maps . . .	5933	1929	Fertilizer Plant at Visakhapatnam . . .	5956
963	Ophthalmic Glass Plant . . .	5934	1930	Displaced persons Camps in Eastern Zone . . .	5956-57
964	Baby food . . .	5935	1931	Dalmia concerns . . .	5957-58
965	Competition against Indian tea . . .	5935	1932	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 . . .	5958
966	Training of Indian technicians in Japan . . .	5935-36	1933	Social Security Scheme for Industrial workers . . .	5958-59
967	Film institute . . .	5936-37	1934	Circuit House for Punjab Government . . .	5959
U.S.Q. No.			1935	Government quarters . . .	5959
1900	Plywood Tea-chest . . .	5937-38	1936	Electricity for Srinivasपुरi . . .	5959-60
1901	Commercial plywood . . .	5937-38	1937	Evaluation units in States . . .	5960
1902	Production of salt . . .	5939-40	1938	Heavy Engineering Corporation . . .	5960-61
1903	Matches . . .	5939-40			
1904	Woollen fabrics . . .	5940-41			
1905	Woollen worsted yarn . . .	5941-42			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1939	Indians in Goa . . .	5961-62
1940	Meeting to discuss Indo-Pakistan Border disputes . . .	5962
1941	Chlorinated solvents . . .	5962-63
1942	Power Alcohol . . .	5963
1943	District Development Programmes . . .	5963-64
1944	Schools in Herobhanga colony Scheme I . . .	5964
1945	Film festival in Patna . . .	5964-65
1946	Precision Instruments factory . . .	5965
1947	National Buildings Organization Publications in Hindi . . .	5965-66
1948	Accommodation for Government employees . . .	5966-67
1949	Thermos Flask Industry . . .	5967-68
1950	Glucose factory . . .	5968
1951	Radio broadcasts of China . . .	5968-69
1952	Press Information Bureau . . .	5969
1953	New Central Market, New Delhi . . .	5970
1954	Restrictions on travel to U.K. . . .	5970-71
1955	Pandara Road flats . . .	5971-72
1956	Tea gardens . . .	5972
1957	Import of tea brick . . .	5972
1958	Labour Welfare Committee . . .	5972-73

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . .

The adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Indrajit Guota and the calling attention notice by Sarvashri Braj Raj Singh and Hem Barua regarding the reported dismissal of the Nepalese Cabinet by the King of Nepal were taken up together.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the adjournment motion.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

(1) A copy of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Companies

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Amalgamation Order, 1960 published in Notification S.O. 2816 dated the 26th November, 1960, under sub-section (5) of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1466 dated the 10th December, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. अ. १

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

5979

Ninety-eighth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . .

5979-80

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the strike by some of the workers engaged in the construction work at the Rourkela Fertilizer Plant.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED . . .

5983-6014

(1) The Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, 1960.

(2) The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1960, on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill, the Lok Sabha divided, Ayes 170; Noes 46. The motion was accordingly adopted and the Bill was introduced.

BILL PASSED . . .

6013-44

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for the consideration of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

5978

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED . . . 6044-45

Seventy-fourth Report was
adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESO-
LUTION NEGATIVED . . . 6045-46

The Resolution *re.* Nationalisa-
tion of General Insurance
on which voting was post-
poned on 2nd December,
1960 was put to vote and the
Resolution was negatived .

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESO-
LUTION WITHDRAWN 6046-6116

Further discussion on the
Resolution *re.* New Marking
System of Voting concluded
and the Resolution was with-
drawn by leave of Lok
Sabha.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S
RESOLUTION UNDER
CONSIDERATION . . . 6116

Shri Warrior moved the Reso-
lution *re.* Enhancement of
Rate of Contribution under
the Coal Mines Provident
Fund Scheme. Shri Warrior's
speech was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED . . . 6117

Sixtieth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
DECEMBER 19, 1960/
AGRAHAYANA 28, 1882
(SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of
the Acquired Territories
(Merger) Bill and the
Constitution (Ninth
Amendment) Bill.
